

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen  
Pages

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## OCCUPATION COSTS NOW MOOT POINT BEFORE THE ALLIES

Cost of American Army to Be Debated—True Inwardness of Allied Accord

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, March 1.—Eliot Wadsworth was received yesterday by Raymond Poincaré, before the meeting of the Interallied Commission of Experts, who are to decide certain questions relative to the cost of the American Army of Occupation, which will be held in the Quai d'Orsay. The matter has some importance involving, as it does, moral and legal problems. The Allies generally engaged in the watch on the Rhine have been obtaining reimbursement of the greater part of the expenditure for occupation, if not the whole. But America has been left outside. It is urged that it has not signed the Treaty of Versailles, and that it has had no part in the arrangements made. The Allies have, therefore, taken the German payments and applied them as priority rights to the satisfaction of the claims incurred in respect of occupation.

It was obvious that sooner or later the United States would ask why its share was not forthcoming. But the present proceedings are the outcome of the demarches made by the Allies. The Allies approached America in the matter, and the Washington authorities agreed that the problem ought to be examined. The discussions will refer to past expenditure, since America has now withdrawn its troops from the Rhine, and is no longer incurring occupational costs. It is possible that the Allies will have to give up a portion of what they have already received, for it would be difficult to obtain anything additional from Germany in the present circumstances.

### Allied Finance Ministers Meet

It will be remembered that last year in the month of March, the Allied finance ministers held a meeting to divide what was called the first 1,000,000 marks paid by Germany. Belgian priority and the priority of the armés of occupation absorbed the whole amount, and it was England and Belgium who took nearly all, leaving a small sum to France. Roland Boyden, unofficial American representative on the Reparations Commission, addressed a note to the finance ministers protesting that the Washington Government could not permit itself to be excluded from this sharing out. The United States cost of its army's occupation to May, 1921, was \$241,000,000, nearly 1,000,000,000 gold marks. The allied ministers responded that they had inserted in the convention a clause reserving the rights of the United States, but since the United States had not ratified the Versailles Treaty, it was an affair for the Government to settle the differences, but through the diplomatic channels. There was a prolonged and confused exchange of views. Finally, on November 22, the governments sent a note to Washington, suggesting a representative be sent to Paris. It is said here in authoritative circles that the problem has become harder through the cessation of payments by Germany. It is hoped that there will be an appreciation of the difficulties of the situation.

### Contention of Le Matin

As Le Matin says "It is difficult not to ratify the Versailles Treaty and yet to claim its advantages; it is difficult to protest against the operations designed to make Germany pay, while demanding the benefit of the German payments."

But these occupational costs are giving rise to other controversies. It is stated that the position in regard to the occupational costs is not accurately represented by Charles de Lasticie, the French Finance Minister, in the preamble of the demand for credits for the Ruhr enterprise. This states that the military expenses which are reckoned at about 700,000 francs a day will be from March onward inscribed in the budget as recoverable expenditure, and will enjoy a priority of Germany's payments. This priority is not certain, and France may find herself saddled with the whole cost of the Ruhr occupation. The fact is that a limit was put to military costs. Otherwise military costs might eat up all the German payments. The accord which fixes the amount was actually signed by M. De Lasticie himself. On March 11 last

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## Dodecanese Question Is Held in Abeyance

By Special Cable

ROME, March 1.—Further particulars of the Cabinet meeting at which Italy did not intend to annex the Dodecanese (a fact previously reported in The Christian Science Monitor on Feb. 22) are now available. Signor Federni and Admiral Thos. de Revel, ministers of the Colonies and Navy respectively, demanded immediate annexation of the islands, but Bonito Mussolini, the Premier, refused to comply and stated that he is Foreign Minister was the only person who should say the last word on the problem.

Apparently Signor Mussolini's refusal is due to the fear that such annexation would be badly received in Great Britain and might also put off altogether King George's visit to that country. The matter will, therefore, be examined between the Italian and British foreign ministers when King George visits Rome.

## BRITAIN REDUCES NAVY ESTIMATES

Cut of £6,000,000 Understood to Be Provided For—Army Changes Contemplated

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Mar. 1.—The British Navy estimates for the coming year were yesterday laid upon the table of the House of Commons and it is understood they provide for a reduction of £6,000,000 as compared with the current 12 months. This reduction has been effected by all round economies, including a slowing down of work upon two new capital ships which are ultimately to be built on the Tyne and Mersey respectively.

Details of the army estimates are not yet available, but it is stated that the reduction will be no less than £10,000,000 after providing for the dispatch of reinforcements to the allied garrison at the Dardanelles and Constantinople, which, up to the end of November last, had cost £2,500,000. As part of the scheme, big transfers are taking place from "active" to "reserve," the latter to be increased, if possible, by 10,000 men, drawn primarily from the skilled ranks of the engineers, the army service and ordnance corps.

Cables from India show that similar action is contemplated in that dependency, where the British troops are to be cut down heavily, mainly



Payson Smith

Massachusetts Commissioner of Education and Newly Elected President of the N. E. A. Department of Superintendence

## PAYSON SMITH ELECTED HEAD OF N. E. A. SUPERINTENDENTS

Cleveland Education Convention Chooses Massachusetts Man President—Civic Leadership Discussed

CLEVELAND, March 1 (Staff Correspondence)—Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts, has been elected to head the department of superintendence of the National Education Association, with M. G. Clark of Sioux City, Ia., second vice-president, and William McAndrew of New York City, the new member of the executive committee.

Under the constitution, the retiring president, John H. Beveridge of Omaha, Neb., becomes first vice-president. In addition to endorsing the Towner-Sterling Bill for a federal department of education, the resolutions committee is expected at the closing session of the convention tonight to ask equal educational opportunities for all boys and girls, no matter where they may live. This contemplates rural schools that will maintain standards just as high as city schools, with equally good teachers drawing just as much salary; expresses faith in the loyalty of classroom teachers, and emphasizes the fact that superintendents and teachers are both working for the same ends.

This is designed to cement friendly feeling.

### Superintendent's Problems

The intimate problems of the public school superintendents are engaging the attention of the delegates on the final day of the convention of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association. The delegates have divided into groups according to the population of the cities in which they are present and are discussing their relations with the public, upon whose financial support and interest their entire program depends; their relations with their principals and teachers, whose harmonious cooperation is essential in carrying out their plans; their relations with the students, whose contribution to the world in so large a measure is determined by the training which they receive in the schools.

The keynote of the discussions was sounded by C. B. Glenn, superintendent of schools in Birmingham, Ala., who declared that "The superintendent must know and be known in his community just as any successful salesman knows and is known by the trade." The superintendent's greatest opportunity for establishing and maintaining favorable public opinion toward education, Mr. Glenn said, is through the schools themselves.

### Viewpoint Must Change

H. B. Wilson, superintendent of schools in Berkeley, Cal., reminded the delegates that an attempt to modify the present curriculum must take into account the necessity of modifying the point of view of those who are now teaching and directing the schools and who were themselves trained in accordance with the standards now in use. He said:

Directing heads must bear the responsibility of keeping the responsibility for this task constantly before all who should share it. Whereas the preparation of the course of study was formerly regarded as the responsibility of the director in chief, it is now definitely recognized as an obligation of the entire teaching staff—yes, of the interested, intelligent citizens of the community. Not only should each teacher be contributing in the subject or field in which she is most capable, but the intelligent citizens should likewise be called upon for their

contributions. The thoughtful business man of any community can make a good contribution to the content of the curriculum, and should be invited to commercial courses in the high school to the arithmetic courses in the elementary school. A corresponding group of men can and will be interested to contribute their thinking to the establishment of moral, spiritual and industrial courses which ought to be offered. A similar group of progressive women are willing to surrender Anti-vivisectionists everywhere, and they will certainly fight with all their power against any proposal to make a medical man a fixture in the President's Cabinet.

Mrs. Sue M. Farrell of New York, president of the Anti-Vivisection League, when asked her views on the proposal for a new medical department as outlined at the conference of physicians in Washington, said:

Our league is investigating the matter very carefully, and we will probably issue a pamphlet embodying a report of the investigation. From what I have learned of the plans they are preposterous and every attempt to promote them will be energetically opposed by our organization.

### Medical Autocracy Seen

Dr. Willard Carver of New York and Oklahoma, voiced the sentiment of drugless practitioners in no uncertain terms:

We have had a representative in Washington whose business it is to keep drugless practitioners informed of the propaganda and plans for the establishment of a medical autocracy in the United States since the time the Towner-Sterling bill was introduced and we are pretty well informed of what has been going on for the past two years behind closed doors.

I am only quoting the words of the editor of the Illinois Medical Journal, official organ of the Illinois Medical Society, when I say that "An autocracy in medicine is undesirable and an anachronism in national government," and he made that statement in the December, 1922, issue of the Journal in an editorial headed, "The A. M. M. Becomes an Autocracy."

There are enough red-blooded Americans opposed to compulsory medicine to squelch quickly the plans contemplated by a group of medical autocrats.

It is understood that machinery will soon be set in motion by drugless healers for the holding of massmeetings and the dissemination of literature setting forth the evils that would surely follow the medical experiment of establishing a Cabinet Department calling for secretaries clothed with power to exercise autocratic control over the public health.

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## NATION-WIDE FIGHT AGAINST MEDICAL AUTOCRACY GROWS

Prominent New York Citizens Join in Denouncing Doctors' Cabinet Grab

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A nation-wide protest against the plans of a group of medical men to secure by Congressional enactment, a so-called "scrambling" of public health, education and welfare departments in the President's Cabinet will be undertaken by anti-vaccination leagues, osteopaths, homeopaths and similar schools of healers, as well as a large body of independent medical practitioners not affiliated with the American Medical Association, according to information obtained from authoritative sources by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here today.

George M. Patchen, M. D., of New York, a senior in the American Institute of Homeopathy, expressed himself as unalterably opposed to the "scrambling" of public health, education, social service and veterans' relief in a department of welfare. Dr. Patchen said:

The object sought is not public welfare. The object sought is to assume guardianship of the public welfare. The project sought is to assume control in the narrow and professional sense. Any such proposal will meet with formidable opposition.

Charles M. Higgins of Brooklyn, manufacturer of inks, recognized as a most vigorous opponent of compulsory vaccination, was emphatic in expressing his objections to a so-called welfare Cabinet department. He said:

### Violation of Rights

Dr. Charles E. Sawyer's proposal is apparently another plan for the promotion of compulsory medicine, and compulsory medicine is a gross violation of the American principle of inalienable rights. The right of the individual to receive the medical treatment, whether with or without drugs and medicine, or with or without vaccines or serums, and the right to accept or refuse any medical remedy or operation, is surely a clear inherent and reserved right which the American people are willing to surrender. Anti-vivisectionists everywhere, and they in legion, will certainly fight with all their power against any proposal to make a medical man a fixture in the President's Cabinet.

Mrs. Sue M. Farrell of New York, president of the Anti-Vivisection League, when asked her views on the proposal for a new medical department as outlined at the conference of physicians in Washington, said:

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## WASHINGTON PAYS \$20,000 OVERDRAFTS OF ARMY OFFICERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 1 (By the Associated Press)—The American Ambassador, Col. George Harvey's assertion that Great Britain had not been asked to guarantee and never did guarantee the payment of a single dollar loaned by the United States for the use of any country other than Great Britain itself, stood out today as one of the noteworthy utterances of his address at the Pilgrims' Dinner, last evening.

Colonel Harvey quoted from the Balfour note of last August, the phrase: "Under the agreement arrived at, the United

officials which constitutes a handicap with which they find it difficult to deal, according to Mr. Linville. Ships taking cargoes of liquor out of Canadian ports, ostensibly for ports on the west coast of Mexico, are often back in their home port within five days. Plainly they have not been to Mexico, as the round trip there requires 10 days at least. With them they bring, after these too short absences, papers purporting to be signed by Mexican authorities, stating that the cargoes have been landed in Mexican ports. A great combine is at work, according to Mr. Linville, which makes possible the use of these false reports. "It is apparent," he said, "that we have got to get at the Mexican end of it next. The false receipts which these rum ships bring back are Mexican all right, but it is plainly apparent that they are fraudulently issued in quantity."

#### EVENTS TONIGHT

Woman's Democratic Club: Meeting, Boston Wool Trade Association: Annual banquet, Copley Plaza, 6 p.m. Harvard Engineering Society: Joint meeting with Boston Section American Society of Mechanical Engineers, addresses by Prof. J. G. Chapman and Charles T. H. Doherty, members of American Society of Mechanical Engineers. "Broader Opportunities for the Engineer," Pierce Hall, 7:45.

Boston Public Library: Lecture on city planning by Elizabeth M. Herlihy, secretary Boston Planning Board, 8.

Business Women's Club: Concert for benefit of club house fund, Symphony Hall, 8:15.

Massachusetts Normal Art School: Costume party by senior class, Exeter and Newbury Streets, 8.

Young Men's Civic Club of Boston: Public congress, Room 311, 6 Beacon Street.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Address by George Leigh Mallory, "Climbing Mt. Everest," 3 Joy Street, 8.

New England Conservatory of Music: Song recital by Miss Susanna Thompson, Recital Hall, 8:15.

Laser Seminary: Dramatic recital benefit of Senior Endowment Fund, Bradburn Hall, 8:15.

Radcliffe College Endowment Fund: Benefit performance of "White Man's Breath," 7:15, Arlington Theater, 10.

Boston Public Library: Exhibition of books, prints and photographs on British and American War Memorials; commemoration of Sir Christopher Wren's anniversary, Exhibition Room.

Boston University: Annual spring reception of students and faculty School of Theology, Parlor, 8.

Fabian Society of Boston: Dinner in honor of Basil King, who will talk on "The Coming of the Motion Picture," Olde Grey House, Anderson and Beacon Streets, 6:30.

School of Expression: Readings by Nella Walker, poet, 10 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Boston Arena: Hockey, 8:15.

Boston City Club: Dr. F. W. Stratton, president Massachusetts Institute of Technology, talks on "What the Bureau of Standards Has Done for Industry," 6.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Annual Tech Walkabout, 8.

Boston Art Club: Lecture on "Music" by Olin Downes, 8.

Al-Bayt Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine: Spring ceremonial, Mechanics Building, doors open 5 p.m., 8:30.

National League of Commission Merchants: Dinner, Younge's Hotel, 6.

Theaters

Colonel Ed. Wynn, 8.

Corporation—"The Romantic Young Lady," 8:30.

Hollis—"Lightnin'," 8.

Keith's—Vaudville, 2, 8.

Majestic—Gertude Hoffman, 8:15.

Pala—"The Philistine," 2:15, 8:15.

Plymouth—"Just Married," 8:15.

Selwyn—"The Fool," 8:15.

Shubert—"The Devil," 8:15.

Tremont—"The Comedian," 8:15.

Wilbur—"Listening In," 8:15.

Musical

Sanders Theater—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Symphony Hall—Sophie Braslau and Albert Spalding, 8:15.

Jordan Hall—Clara Clemens in recital, 8:30.

**TOMORROW'S EVENTS**

Northwestern University School of Engineering: Address by George W. Coleman, president of Babson Laboratories, "Facing New Facts," Jordan Hall, 12.

Boston Office Fund Association: Annual meeting, Hotel Parker, 12.

Boston Association of Smith College Alumnae: Meeting, College Club, 3.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Boston Opera House—Ruth St. Denis, 3:30.

**RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES**

WGI (Madison, Wis.): 6:30, conditions in shoe and leather industry, 9:30, concert by Miss Dorothy Smith, soprano; piano duets by Rolfe Hudson and Nelson White.

WNAC (Boston)—7:10, dance music by Shepard Colonial Orchestra, 7:25, concert by Black and White Trio, popular songs; trumpet solo by Royce Johnson, piano by Margaret Miller, Henry, soprano; Willard Flint, bass; Osgood Rogers, flutist.

KDKA (Pittsburgh)—6, organ recital from Carnegie Hall, Pittsburgh, 7:45, special program for farmers, 8:30, Elmer Muller and his Six Jazbo Entertainers.

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KDKA (Pittsburgh)—6, organ recital from Carnegie Hall, Pittsburgh, 7:45, special program for farmers, 8:30, Elmer Muller and his Six Jazbo Entertainers.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight; Friday generally fair and some warmer; moderate variable winds, becoming west by Friday.

Southern New England: Generally fair tonight; Friday, slightly warmer; Friday: moderate to fresh north backing to winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday, slightly warmer in Vermont; moderate to fresh north and weather front.

WEATHER OUTLOOK

Excepting a few light snows in the upper Ohio valley and the western edge region, fair though generally cold weather prevails over the country. It is colder in the Missouri Valley and the northwest than in most other temperature elsewhere. Generally speaking, the pressure is low in the northern and normal or above in the southern half of the country—lowest in Ontario; highest on the coast of Texas.

**Official Temperatures**

(8 a.m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Atlanta ..... 58 Kansas City ..... 49

Arlington City ..... 58 Boston ..... 50

Baltimore ..... 58 Montreal ..... 58

Buffalo ..... 52 Nantucket ..... 50

Calgary ..... 54 New Orleans ..... 52

Chicago ..... 52 Newark ..... 52

Cincinnati ..... 52 Philadelphia ..... 52

Denver ..... 54 Pittsburgh ..... 54

Detroit ..... 56 Portland, Me. ..... 26

Erie ..... 54 Portland, Ore. ..... 52

Galveston ..... 54 San Francisco ..... 50

Hatteras ..... 40 St. Louis ..... 34

Helena ..... 32 St. Paul ..... 32

Jacksonville ..... 54 Washington ..... 34

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Typical Rendezvous for Canadian and American Bootleggers Sketch Shows One of the Wooded Islands in Gulf of Georgia, off Victoria, Where Transfers of Cargo Are Made



Map Showing Area in Which Pacific Coast Rum-Running Trade Is Centered

Small Islands off Victoria are used as meeting places for American and Canadian marine bootleggers. Most trading locations off Victoria.

**OCCUPATION COSTS NOW MOOT POINT BEFORE THE ALLIES**

(Continued from Page 1)

the inhabitants, who were only being asked to assist French efforts to obtain its just demands and to make the magnate pay.

The French experts were evidently disappointed at the failure to detach the workers to assist them in recovering the obligations admittedly due.

It is believed that if Germany would meet France halfway in finding money for the devastated areas, the French Government would welcome a new plan, and would even be willing to make a new treaty with Germany by which the mark could be stabilized and a loan raised. Some control of German industry and finance was, however, declared necessary to prevent Germany from willfully defaulting again.

This economic conflict is looked on as the affair of France and Germany alone, although France would share what she got with the Allies. Either Germany must pay or France will be ruined, therefore the Ruhr occupation and pressure on Germany was considered absolutely necessary. In the meantime it is noticed that on the whole the French measures of administration have become considerably milder. The people are still at work and receiving wages. Nevertheless expulsions, arrests, and imprisonment for refusal to comply with French control are felt to be hard and unjust. Also there is a growing resentment at the foreign rule and demands, which may cause the French to drive the workers out of the mines if the coal is still refused.

**Official Overtures Acceptable**

PARIS, March 1—(By The Associated Press)—None but official overtures will be acceptable in connection with an arrangement for settlement of the Ruhr and reparation questions, it was asserted in French official circles to-day.

It was pointed out that there had been a new descent upon Paris of un-official intermediaries from financial and industrial quarters and various international centers, including New York, each with various complaints and plans for settlement.

When the German Government is ready to make official offers of payment to the Allies France in its capacity as one of the Allies, will listen to such offers, it was affirmed. No heed will be given to pleas presented otherwise.

#### MUSIC

##### Chadwick-Goodrich Anniversary

The orchestra and chorus of the New England Conservatory of Music gave a concert in Symphony Hall last night in recognition of 25 years of service by George W. Chadwick, director, and Wallace Goodrich, dean. Mr. Chadwick conducted his "Anniversary" overture, "Land of Our Hearts," for orchestra and chorus, and Sinfonietta in D major. Mr. Goodrich conducted Respighi's Old Dances and Airs for the Lute transcribed for the orchestra, with Stuart Mason at the harpsichord; his own "Ave Maria" for chorus and orchestra, "Psyché et Eros" from César Franck's symphonic poem, "Psyché," and the prelude to "Die Melusine."

Mr. Chadwick's qualities as a composer are well known, but his expertise in orchestral garb and the musical aspect of the sixteenth century airs and dances. The conductor's "Ave Maria" is effectively written and was well played; but the most effective performance of the evening was attained in the César Franck number. Leader and orchestra seemed inspired by the composer's sonorous measures to a full-toned eloquence that eluded them in the rest of the program.

Both Mr. Chadwick and Mr. Goodrich were warmly received by the audience.

##### Human Hand Duster Divided in Center—Has Fingers

At a single stroke all sides of Chair Legs, Railings and Flat surfaces are dustered.

This Special Feature a Wonderful Aid to the Housekeeper  
A Large size DUSTER, 16 inches long, made of soft black yarn. Very (Patented) Durable.

AN APPRECIATED GIFT  
1 Duster, 75c. Dusters, 25c. F. P. Paid.  
DUNLAP MFG CO., Bloomington, Ill.

#### HIGH HONOR PAID TO DEPOSED CALIPH BY ARABS IN MECCA

##### One-Time Sultan of Ottoman Empire Greeted as Supreme Head of Islamic World

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, March 1—Vahdeddin, the deposed Caliph and Sultan of Turkey, enjoys immense popularity all over Arabia, according to authoritative quarters here, and upon his arrival at Jiddah a most cordial reception was given him by King Hussein, who had come specially to greet his majestic refugee. Before proceeding to Mecca a conference was held, at which the basis was laid for future action against the Kemalists.

Mecca is displaying great enthusiasm over the exiled leader of Turkey. In his honor 101 cannon shots were fired, a fact which signifies that the deposed Caliph is yet recognized by all Arabs as the true and lawful religious supreme head of the Islamic world. Kemalism is regarded in Arabia as an organized crusade against Islam and consequently has aroused the hostility of the natives.

Dispatches from Greece state that five boats will leave Piraeus today with Turkish prisoners, to discharge them at Turkish ports and take back a corresponding number of Greek prisoners.

The discussions at Angora come to an end today. In his reply to the Allies tomorrow Mustapha Kemal Pasha will propose acceptance of the allied treaty with slight modifications.

The Green press dwells on the important role being played by Mr. Arapoglu, the Russian representative at Angora, in endeavoring to keep Kemal Pasha inclined toward the Allies. Being fortified with the Kars Treaty, Mr. Arapoglu strives to hinder the conclusion of peace without the Soviet's participation. If hostilities are resumed they will inevitably be the result of Russian pressure based on the Kars Treaty.

The Allies, finding themselves confronted with joint action by the Turks and Bolsheviks may have to make fresh concessions to Angora.

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## TRADE REPORTED DIFFICULT IN RUHR

Commerce Department Notified French Duties Check Importing and Exporting

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, March 1—Cable dispatches received by the Department of Commerce from the Ruhr declare that obstacles against foreigners doing business with merchants in that section of Germany are steadily mounting, as the French strengthen their hold.

The reports said that much delay must be encountered in imports and exports from the Ruhr, since the establishment of a strict customs control there by the French and Belgian military forces. A statement issued by the Department of Commerce said:

"The principal products of the Ruhr district are completely embargoed from going into unoccupied Germany, only minor products being allowed to be shipped into Germany upon payment of a 10 per cent duty to the French occupying authorities. All goods for exports abroad will in principle be granted export licenses under similar

conditions as under the former German regime, but it is understood that no license will be subject to payment to the French of the regular export taxes. This may mean double payment, inasmuch as it is stated that the German authorities will not recognize duties paid to the French officials in control of the customs. The export duties are, of course, collected from the German exporter, whether or not the additional charge will increase the cost to American buyers would depend upon the terms of the individual contract."

The generally disturbed industrial conditions in the district under occupation, joined with the disruption of the normal river and railway facilities, may add some difficulties pending betterments. Trade from the possible delays because of disagreement over the double payment of export duties or the difficulty of obtaining export permits. As yet there is no authentic information as to the documents necessary to secure transit permits for foreign shipments through German territory.

Similar restrictions govern the shipment of foreign goods to firms located in the Ruhr, inasmuch as the German Government has not recognized the special allied committee now vested with the power of fixing conditions under which imports as well as exports may be granted for the occupied territory. Excepting only essential food supplies, all goods from abroad admitted into the occupied territory, by any route, pay to the allied officials a uniform 10 per cent duty instead of the regular German import tariffs.

## The World's Great Capitals

### The Week in Rome

Rome, March 1.—THE municipal council met last evening in order to decide upon the resignation of all the members. The crisis provoked by Nationalist Fascist councillors, who believe they are not sufficiently represented, demands new municipal elections. Apparently the Government does not favor an early election and proposes to appoint Signor Cremonesi as temporary High Commissioner of Rome. The Government likewise suggests an alteration in the present administrative statutes in Rome municipality and proposes to establish a "prefecture of the Tiber" on the basis of the French system.

♦ ♦ ♦

The announcement of the betrothal of Princess Yolanda with Capt. Count Carlo Calvi di Bergolo has been received with satisfaction. The people of this country are aware that King Victor and Queen Helene share the joys and sorrows of the Nation with deep sincerity and affection, and they also know that their people return and reciprocate that sympathy, and that what touches the heart of the royal family touches their own. Thus the engagement of the King's eldest daughter with one of his subjects fastens more firmly the bond which unites the House of Savoy with the Italian Nation. The King and Queen gave a reception in honor of Princess Yolanda and her fiancée, which was attended by members of the Government, the aristocracy and the diplomatic corps. Apparently, this engagement was at first opposed by the royal family, and it was only at the pressing insistence of the Princess Yolanda herself that the royal consent was obtained.

♦ ♦ ♦

of a sculptured cornice and the broken shafts of some fluted columns, which the director of the Fine Arts Department at Palermo declared to belong to the later Roman period. It is well known that this peak anciently known as Mt. Eryx, was the site of a temple dedicated by the Phoenicians to their goddess Ashtareth worshipped by the Greeks as Venus. For centuries, it was one of the most ancient shrines of antiquity and Greek and Roman poets give many accounts of the magnificent rites performed in honor of the goddess and the rich marbles which adorned the temple. The Romans held in special veneration the temple on Mt. Eryx and stationed a permanent guard of honor of 200 men in front of it while its revenues were kept by a tribute exacted from the 17 cities of the island. It existed until the second century of the Christian era, when it was finally destroyed and in later times a castle and fortress were built on its ruins.

♦ ♦ ♦

### END OF CHILE-PERU DISPUTE IS FORECAST

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, March 1—Dr. Ernesto B. Jarpa, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile, who is here to represent Chile in the arbitration by President Harding of the Tacna-Arica boundary controversy, said that the Chilean Government entertained the hope that the dispute is about to be settled.

"In Chile," he said, "there is the greatest hope of seeing the conflict with Peru closed and to express wishes of amity in every way possible toward Peru. The Peruvian colony is one of the largest in population of any foreign colony in Chile, and its inhabitants have all the guarantees, privileges, and liberty that the law gives to any Chilean citizens. The President of Chile is a sincere pacifist. His initiative for the study of the possibilities in the South American conference of the limitation of armaments has been loudly proclaimed and appreciated in the whole Continent."

### SWEDEN ADVANCES \$32,000,000 FOR HOMES

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 4—By a unique system of state loans to persons who desire to establish their own homes, the Government of Sweden has contributed 120,000,000 crowns, or \$32,000,000 to the building of a total of 30,000 homes since 1905, according to calculations made by the Swedish Department of Agriculture.

The "own home" movement in Sweden has proved a blessing in enabling young people, and others with limited means, to settle on small farms and to erect dwellings through the help of money loaned at low interest and on easy terms of repayment. Several thousand city homes also have been acquired through the same plan. While the money is loaned by the Government, the actual administration of funds is done by associations organized for this purpose, which are responsible for interest payments and amortization.

### COMMUTER TRAVELS 975,000 MILES

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, March 1—Lewis Ebert of Beacon, N. Y., claims the distinction of being the world's "champion commuter." He has been commuting between Beacon and his office in lower Manhattan for 25 years, and he estimates that he has traveled at least 975,000 miles. He spends five hours daily reading on the trains and trolley cars.

What tremendous zeal for reform is it in Italy at the present time! Nothing apparently is to escape and every day something is discovered that must be put right. The naming of streets, for example, has been largely commented on. One after another old names disappear and are substituted by modern ones. In Rome especially these alterations are quickly marked and made the object of much discussion and severe criticism in the press. For a long time it has been the custom of the Rome Municipality to give tangible proof of its gratitude toward persons who have rendered useful services to the mother country by naming an important street after them. It would have been preferable to leave "ancient" Rome as it is, and call the roads of the new quarters by modern names. Around Piazza Navona and close to the Senate, there is a labyrinth of roads called after the corporations who made traffic there. Thus we find Via dei Cestari, Via dei Coronari, Via dei Leutari. The first one has now been changed into Via Oberdan, after the Trieste martyr, to the great scandal of art amateurs.

Some time ago a Sicilian archaeologist, Signor Gaspare Nicolai, made a startling discovery of great interest, while examining thoroughly a medieval castle situated on the summit of Monte San Giuliano, near Palermo. Embedded in the masonry of the walls he perceived fragments

## UNITED STATES NOW DROPS CONSULATE

Holds Charges Against American Officials at Newcastle Post Not Proved by England

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, March 1—The United States Government has issued orders that its consulate at Newcastle-on-Tyne is not to be reopened, and that the lease is to be disposed

considered what the effect would be of a customs' barrier running as a boundary line for 240 miles, guarded on both sides probably by armed men. "The cost of maintaining such a line would be ruinous," he said. "Trade would only be carried on under harassing restrictions, and the peace of the country would be in constant jeopardy. Surely," he continued, "a frank interchange of views and co-operation, if a still closer relationship cannot at present be established, is called for, to see what arrangements can be made without either side being asked to sacrifice ideals, and which would obviate the necessity for having a customs barrier."

In proposing the adoption of the

## INTERNAL STRIFE MENACES PEKING

Faction-Torn China Jeopardized Further by External Disputes With Japan and Russia

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, March 1—Although China's new "Magna Charta" was signed, sealed and delivered at the Washington Conference only a year ago, conditions in that country are about the most chaotic in its history. The central Government at Peking is a Government in name only. Its treasury is impoverished. Its authority hardly extends beyond the Great Wall. In province after province, independent power is wielded by militaristic Tu-chans, with well-equipped armies of their own, who are monarchs of all they survey and snap their fingers defiantly at Peking's wishes or commands.

The autocrat of Mukden, Chang-Tso-lin, rules the three eastern provinces of Manchuria with an iron hand. The vast dependency of Mongolia refuses to recognize the sovereignty of the Peking régime. Tibet is similarly rebellious. In the south the Canton Government remains at the helm, while the Province of Fukien is in the hands of Chinese, who decline allegiance to the Peking authorities.

In the midst of these domestic turmoils, China is faced by external difficulties. The Soviet Russian Government is in conference with Peking on the subject of the Chinese Eastern Railway and seeks to recover the old Tsarist rights in that property. Russia also demands the independence or autonomy of Mongolia.

### Kwan-tung Controversy

Next month Japan's lease of Port Arthur and Dairen, carrying with it virtual control of the Province of Kuan-tung, expires unless China recognizes the validity of the Twenty-One Demands. Under the Demands China in 1915 suddenly agreed to a prolongation of the former Russian lease until 1997. Japan stands stubbornly on this extension and scorns the action of the Chinese Senate on Jan. 20, in declaring the lease abrogated. The old expiration date is March 26. There is considerable tension at both Peking and Tokyo over the Kuan-tung affair.

Meantime China's tribulations in

every direction are innumerable. The Republic has entered upon its eleventh year and is still without a permanent constitution. Chinese statesmen are fond of recalling that although the United States of America declared its independence in 1776, it had no effective constitution until 12 years later. Owing to lack of constitutional security, the legal status of every member of the Peking Government is open to question. It has had eight different foreign ministers during the last year.

Next to France and Russia, China today is probably the most highly militarized country in the world. There are said to be 1,500,000 troops under arms, controlled by rival Tu-chans, or provincial war lords. The central authorities at Peking discuss and from time to time order disbandment of these forces, but are helpless to carry it out.

### Credit Destroyed

Interest and principal owing by China for foreign loans, as well as for domestic borrowings, long have been in arrears. No funds are in sight to meet them. The credit of the Government abroad is therefore destroyed, while hostile influences continue to prevent official recognition of the new international banking consortium.

Even the schools are disorganized because of the disappearance of operating funds. Students have gone on strike and aggravated the general unrest. Like the schools, nearly every department of the Government is jeopardized because of stoppage of salaries and other current expenses.

The central authorities claim their money troubles are due mainly to those whose crops failed were forced by public sentiment to sell a cow or a horse, or even a piece of land, to repay the seed grain loan in the fall. Mr. Kohl hailed this as a better evidence of sturdy independence on the part of the peasants than he had seen at any time since the revolution.

## CRIMEAN PRODUCTS FIFTH OF NORMAL

American Relief Worker Reports Peasants Determined to Pay Debts

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, March 1—Tracy Kohl, for more than a year district supervisor of the American Relief Administration's work in the Crimea, has just returned to America, and declares it will still be at least five years before the Crimean Peninsula, once the garden spot of Russia, will approach anything like normal conditions of economic life.

The Crimea, said Mr. Kohl, produced Russia's fruit; it was Russia's California. Today its products are barely one-fifth of what they used to be. Vegetables and leaf crops are even worse off, and the tourist and summer visitor trade has all but disappeared under Bolshevism.

The famine in Crimean villages, said Mr. Kohl, was accentuated by the Moslem fatalism of the Tartars, who make up one-half of the population. They would not go to nearby villages for food when theirs gave out.

The Crimean Soviet Republic, with headquarters at Simferopol, Mr. Kohl described as "reasonably solvent," but he declared that the people felt their debt was repaid by the Chinese soldiers. The central authorities claim their money troubles are due mainly to the holding up by grafters in the provinces of revenues rightfully belonging to the national treasury. Increasing banditry in the outlying provinces, labor lawlessness and recurrence of famine are some of the Government's minor troubles.

All

of

these

facts

are

known

to

the American State Department. The recent declaration of Secretary Hughes about China's failure to give satisfaction in the slaying of Charles Colton, an American by Chinese soldiers, and Minister Schurman's Washington Birthday speech in Peking are indications of the United States' growing concern over conditions in China. Mr. Hughes recognizes the difficulties under which China is laboring, but there is a feeling at Washington that greed, partisanship and inertia are being permitted to affect the situation in a wholly indefensible manner.



Photo by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

Marquess of Dufferin  
King George Has Recently Appointed Lord Dufferin, Who Is Speaker of the Senate of Northern Ireland, to Be an Honorary Vice-Admiral of Ulster

The British Government has been notified to that effect.

This is the final decision after full investigation of the causes which led to the cancellation of the exequator and recognition of the American Consul, F. C. Slater and the Vice-Consul, R. M. Brooks, who were charged with discriminating against British shipping in an attempt to gain business for American vessels. The State Department holds that the charges against the American officials, who were transferred to other posts, were not proved.

The note to Lord Curzon, delivered by George Harvey, American Ambassador, said:

### To Dispose of Lease

On behalf of my Government I have the honor to inform your Lordship of the receipt of your Lordship's note of Dec. 27, 1922, in which you state the decision of the British Government with regard to the cancellation of the exequator and recognition respectively of Mr. Slater and Mr. Brooks, Consul and Vice-Consul, at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

In the circumstances, I am instructed to inform your Lordship that orders have been issued to reopen the consulate and to dispose of the lease of the consular premises.

May I call once more to your attention the fact that a thorough investigation, of which the British Government has been fully informed, was made of this case by officers of my Government and that the evidence secured convinced my Government that the charges presented cannot be substantiated.

### Refer to Precedent Cited

My Government desires me, furthermore, once again to point out, that although it has never questioned the right of the British to cancel the exequator, it has done so in the ground that he is persona non grata.

It considers that when specific charges are advanced it is compelled to make the most thorough investigation in order to clear or to expose the alleged offender. My Government makes no objection to the cancellation of the parallel which your Lordship found in the cancellation in 1856 by the Government of the United States of the exequator of the British consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. The evidence against these consuls was developed in judicial proceedings which showed them to be guilty of violating the laws and the sovereign rights of the United States.

The State Department reviewed the case and called attention to the fact that the British Government had not met the American request that the officials be exonerated.

## IRISH CUSTOMS LINE CONDEMNED

DUBLIN, Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Necessity for the combination of the business men in the North and South of Ireland and the powerful influence that this alliance might exercise in bringing about a settlement of the vexed boundary question was emphasized by William Hewat, outgoing president of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, in an address made before that body at its annual meeting recently.

Mr. Hewat said he wondered whether members of the chamber had

autographed score of "Home Sweet Home," which has been called the world's most famous song, is to be sold at auction at the Anderson Galleries next week. The document is on exhibition at the galleries.

### HOME SWEET HOME SALE

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, March 1—The original

Philadelphia Capon..... 52¢ lb.  
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## INTERNAL STRIFE MENACES PEKING

Faction-Torn China Jeopardized Further by External Disputes With Japan and Russia

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The central authorities claim their money troubles are due mainly to the holding

## SCHOOLS IN NORTH CAROLINA SHOW MARKED IMPROVEMENT

System of Education Being Transformed by County Unit of Administration, Says C. L. Coon

CLEVELAND, March 1 (Staff Correspondence)—A practical example of what the county unit of administration can do for the schools, was offered before the department of rural education of the National Education Association today, when C. L. Coon, superintendent of schools in Wilson County, N. C., described the transformation of the system in that county.

"As late as 1913 Wilson County, with an area of 373 square miles, had 48 small school districts and 51 schoolhouses, only three of the 45 rural schools having more than two rooms," he said. "A majority of the children could attend school only 80 days in the year. The equipment was poor and the teachers were poorly paid, the county superintendent of schools having had to follow the profession of law for some eight years to eke out his salary."

### Improvement Noted

Mr. Coon described in detail the campaigns which have resulted in putting about \$1,185,000 into consolidated schools and teachers' homes in the last four years. He continued:

Wilson County now has 17 modern schoolhouses for white children, 13 in the country. But we still have three poor buildings for white children and a number of indifferent and poorly-equipped buildings for Negro children. At 12 out of our school buildings we have good, modern, well-constructed. These houses have electric lights, bathtubs, telephones, steam heat and good furniture. We have 6 school buildings in which we are developing standard high schools. We have 11 other buildings in which we have from 4 to 16 teachers offering only the 6 elementary grades of school work.

We have 3 buildings in which we are going to offer elementary and junior high school work. We shall soon have a school system which will offer high school instruction to all who complete the sixth grade elementary school and the children have the same opportunity to get an education, which is only fair and democratic.

## PAYSON SMITH ELECTED HEAD OF N. E. A. SUPERINTENDENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

grew from the latter in 1903. His advancement to higher educational posts from teacher of Greek in the seminary from which he graduated has been gradual but steady; he was principal of high schools and later superintendent of schools in Canton, Me., superintendent in Auburn, Me., 1904-07, where his success led to his rise to the state superintendency of public schools. This post he held 10 years, till Gov. Calvin Coolidge, recognizing his ability, appointed him Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts in 1916.

Mr. Smith has followed the discussion of the proposed federal department of education at the present meeting of superintendents in Cleveland with keen interest. He has been inclined to agree with what seems a majority of members there that the proposal of John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, that the education department be combined with a welfare department, would not do justice to education. Speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Smith said that in his opinion education was too important a subject to allow it to be joined to any other field of government activity.

### One Must Predominate

If a department of education and welfare were set up, he said, it would always be a question whether the interests of welfare work would predominate or the interests of educational work. Though the two branches appeared superficially alike, their similarities were in fact not deep enough to make the carrying out of the two lines by the same individuals possible. Education itself was altogether too large a field to need any other department to pad it out, in his opinion, and it could best stand alone.

Regarding recent criticisms of phases of the American educational system, and particularly the assertion that too wide a range of subjects is being covered in public schools and high schools, Mr. Smith said he thought there was confusion between vocational and pre-vocational work. Though there were many pre-vocational classes, they were not intended or expected to turn out trained craftsmen, masters of a trade, but rather to give scholars an opportunity to experiment with various fields, to find out ones to which they were best adapted. Vocational work, on the other hand, was confined chiefly to advanced schools, for students who had definitely decided on their careers.

### More School Money Urged

So long as Americans believed the success of their democratic government was based on education, they were unlikely, in his opinion, to demand less expensive schools, but were likely rather to demand that more school money be spent.

Problems which he saw before school superintendents today were largely the difficulties in getting teachers who had received adequate preparation, and of providing sufficient seats for pupils, in regard to both of which needs Massachusetts was comparatively well off. It was not a question of getting enough teachers, Mr. Smith concluded, but of getting teachers who had the background and training to educate and stimulate the scholars of America.

### Figures Misleading

Referring to numerous statements that recently have been discussed by the press relative to the cost of public education in America, Mr. Smith said:

There is an question as to whether the public gets a fair estimate of educational values when costs are considered solely on the basis of the total expenditure of the Nation, the State or the municipality. It is perhaps fairer and more easily comprehensible when these costs are reduced to terms of the individual pupil. When we consider the grand total in dollars, we are likely to leave out of account the grand total in the number of children served. Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of

In science, is it the objective to enable the learner to acquire knowledge of a certain specified number of facts? Is it the purpose to quicken curiosity and to point ways to acquiring knowledge? Here again, the goal will help to determine the method.

In the field of vocational education to which Dr. Pritchett refers, there is danger of possible misunderstanding. Vocational education, as offered on trade and technical schools has as its objective the definite training of the individual to a specific trade or occupation. It is the kind of education that is indicated for the boy who has in large measure determined what he wants to do in life. Vocational education helps him learn how to be efficient in his field.

### Manual Training Advantages

Pre-vocational education, on the other hand, which includes manual training and practical arts in great range and variety, has as its object the affording of an opportunity to the youth to test his talents, to make acquaintance with interests, and capacity in various fields in which they may or may not become later specifically interested. It is objected that there is much that is artificial in this form of education. Probably, there is much truth in this criticism. The critics must not forget, however, that the number of students to the factor basis has greatly reduced numerous opportunities which formerly existed for providing very practical training for our youth outside of schools.

Unless some way can be found through co-operative part-time education, information on the vital problems which affect rural life today so that they can enter into the life of the rural community which surrounds the school, with a sympathetic understanding of its difficulties and of its aspirations.

Even so, schools have its own budget. The committee of each township district meets with the superintendent of schools in May and makes up the budget for the next school year. Then the chairman of each committee meets with the county board of education.

The county board is made up according to the needs of the several schools of each district. The interest charges for bonds and other borrowed money for the school buildings, the expense

of the transportation of children, the salaries of teachers and all other expenses of each school are put into the county school budget just as far as the various schools in a city school system.

We think we have made the beginning of an effective school system for an agricultural county. All the prop-

erty tax is now levied on the school and now pays the same school tax and all the children have the same opportunity to get an education, which is only fair and democratic.

### TEACHER DECRIES VENEER LEARNING

Prof. Sneden Urges Flexible Secondary School Curricula

CLEVELAND, March 1 (Staff Correspondence)—The National Association of Secondary School Principals closed its annual convention here this afternoon with an interesting session on the curriculum. Proposed changes in the secondary school curriculums were discussed and a strong plea for greater flexibility was made by David Sneden, professor of education in Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Dr. Sneden accused the traditional customs, controls and practices of the high schools of being undemocratic, in that they do not "offer to or require of large proportions of their pupils the kinds and degrees of positive education that would enable those, as men and women, best to serve societies aspiring to more and better democracy in politics, in industry, in culture, in fellowship, and in sumptuary utilization."

He spoke of the mistakes of the past in compelling all students to study higher mathematics, in permitting many of them to acquire a confusing "veneer learning" of one or more foreign languages, in offering "illusory" commercial courses. He spoke of the "uninspiring appeals of our formally taught literature, the quantitative desecration of our natural science instruction, the indefinite effects of our meager civic education and the misplaced emphasis of much of our so-called physical training."

He argued against the addition of "imitation" vocational education to other "educational shams" and urged that the whole curriculum be adapted to the individual student, instead of the individual student to the curriculum.

**RADIO CONVENTION AND EXHIBIT OPENS**

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 1—With representations of amateur radio clubs from every state in the Union attending, the Amateur Radio Convention-Exhibition opened this morning at the Hotel Pennsylvania. The principal exhibitors are prominent manufacturers, who are showing the latest apparatus. No jobbers are represented, but the representatives of 16 of the largest radio clubs in the country have booths, their principal exhibits being the apparatus which they have used for receiving and transmitting messages as well as for experimental purposes.

Over a thousand radio enthusiasts are expected to attend the banquet which will be held in connection with the convention the evening of March 3.

The chairman of the convention is George T. Brost of the Thompson Starrett Company and the secretary is W. F. Crosby.

**"Plodders" Benefited**

It is not always the boy of high scholastic attainments who produces the most efficient practical service. The slow-going plodder, who gets a fixed purpose, sticks to it, and works for it, is quite as likely to arrive creditably as the brilliant individual who can't find a purpose or who can't work steadily toward a goal.

Every school course ought to be subjected to a most careful examination in order to determine what educational result is to be secured from it. Every activity of the school, including discipline, should be subjected to the same scrutiny. The object in the teaching of reading is not to gain the ability to read with express printed page, or is it to be able to attack the printed page with the ability to get from it the thought that is there? The objective will in a measure determine the method.

In discipline, is the objective that of securing a well-ordered schoolroom or is it to bring about in the individual self-control and self-expression personal rights and the rights of association?

The methods of discipline will be determined by the objective adopted.

**RAW SUGAR AT NEW HIGH**

NEW YORK, March 1—Raw sugar today touched the highest level recorded since 1918, rising at 5% cents cost and freight, equal to 7.40 for centrifugal for March shipments.

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## HIGHER STANDARDS TO BENEFIT CONSOLIDATED RURAL SCHOOLS

Macy Campbell Proposes at Least Two Years Professional Preparation for Elementary Teachers

CLEVELAND, March 1 (Staff Correspondence)—Standards for consolidated rural schools were proposed today by Macy Campbell, president of the Iowa State Teachers' Association, before the rural education department of the National Education Association.

The standards were based on those found to be in use in some schools in Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, California, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Alabama and Virginia.

The recommendations were for a well-graded elementary school plus four years of standard high school work with elementary teachers who have had at least two years of professional preparation above the standard high school course, and high school teachers who have had at least four years of professional preparation above the standard high school course. Mr. Campbell added.

Unless some way can be found through co-operative part-time education, which affects rural life today so that they can enter into the life of the rural community which surrounds the school, with a sympathetic understanding of its difficulties and of its aspirations.

These standards should be sufficiently large to make possible a well-organized eight-year elementary school (seven years seems to be the standard in the south) plus a well-organized four-year high school making 12 years (11 in the south) of standard high school work.

The critics must not forget, however,

that the number of consolidated schools in the country has greatly reduced

numerous opportunities which formerly existed for providing very practical

training for our youth outside of schools.

**Multiple Duties**

These standards for the consolidated school require the employment of a superintendent to whom is given time enough to supervise the activities of the school.

He must be able and disposed

through native interest and through participation in the community to

devote his time to the welfare of the

school and to the welfare of the

community in which it has its setting.

These teachers should be sufficiently large to make possible a well-organized eight-year elementary school (seven years seems to be the standard in the south) plus a well-organized four-year high school making 12 years (11 in the south) of standard high school work.

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**Financial Support**

The standard consolidated school

must have financial support sufficient to

provide a superintendent and teaching

force having these qualifications:

to provide competent bus drivers and

efficient maintenance men.

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**Individual Instruction**

A plea for individual instruction of

students rather than mass instruc-

tion was made by A. J. Stoddard, super-

intendent of schools in Bronxville, N. Y.

William E. Stark, superintendent from

Hackensack, N. J., recommended that

superintendents refrain from dicta-

tion as to procedure and allow teachers to

work out their own problems. A simi-

lar program of developing responsi-

bility in teachers and then permitting

them to organize their activities was

urged by Charles S. Clark, superin-

## CAPITAL PLANS ROYAL WELCOME TO SHRINE PILGRIMAGE IN JUNE

Almas Temple Prepares Unusual Entertainment—"Ball of the States"—American Opera, by, for, and of Americans

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The time has arrived when a comprehensive, official and accurate account may be given concerning an event of national importance that is to take place in Washington the first week of June next—the annual session of the Imperial Council of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

For six months a general committee of the local temple of the order with 32 subcommittees have been working out the various problems incidental to the entertainment of a multitude of visitors which is expected to equal in numbers the present population of Washington. The plans of these committees are well advanced, and those in charge of the arrangements are confident that the national capital will be able to care for the vast influx of visitors efficiently and in a manner that will reflect credit upon the city.

In North America are 155 temples located in as many major cities. They vary in membership from 2000 to 22,000. The total membership is nearly 500,000. At this moment 12 temples have applied for accommodations for their delegations, which will consist of each of a band, Arab patrol, a charters organization or glee club, and large parties of members and their families. The largest attendance of any Imperial session heretofore was 94 temples at San Francisco last summer, where, according to the records, there was a daily attendance of 350,000.

### National Capitol Attracts

Members of the order here, including the President and many department executives and members of Congress, are convinced that the preparations being made throughout the country for the extraordinary attendance at the session next June, are caused by the universal desire of the people of the country to visit and become acquainted with their national capital. For it is to be remembered that the people of the nation feel a proprietary interest in Washington, and regard it as their city. This fact is taken as sufficient to account for the unprecedented attendance assured. Indeed, it can be accounted for on no other grounds, according to the official view, and characterizes the occasion more as a great home-coming of Americans, or something vastly greater and more significant than an assemblage of fraternalists.

From every large city comes to the headquarters the same story—that people see in this event an opportunity to come and see the home of the Government, to become familiar with some of the scenes they tried to visualize in their school days, to get a close view of the great governmental departments, to walk the same streets where the Nation's greatest men of all times have come, left, and record on the roll of fame and have departed.

The typical Imperial Council session which the public is familiar consists of three days and nights of spectacular processions, with decorations, uniforms and even the music fashioned after the modes of the East. It may be understood that when the order came into being in 1871 under the auspices of "Billy" Florence, the actor, and his associates, they gave it the dress and forms of the Arabian, because these appealed to the love of the theatrical and colorful in the order's progenitors. Nevertheless, the fundamental purpose of the Shrine, apart from its character as being the playground of Masonry, is charity, brotherly love, loyalty to the United States and true manliness. The prerequisites for membership is that of a Knight Templar in the York Rite or Thirty-Second Degree in the Scottish Rite.

### Add Dignity to Spectacular

The Almas Temple 1923 Shrine Committee, as the local organization is designated, has seen in the forthcoming season an occasion that will lift the Imperial session this year out of the rut of the usual round of parading, drill contests and feasting to a plane of high attainment and real service to the national capital, to Masonry and the country. In short, the Imperial Council session which in years past has been the rival of the Mardi Gras, entirely light and spectacular, will in Washington, while losing nothing in color, display and light, be set in an atmosphere to be found nowhere else, deeply impressive because of the stage upon which the actors will move.

The members of the committee feel that the people are coming to Washington, not altogether in a holiday frame of mind, but with a desire to see the places where the great Washington himself abided, to get close to the sacred things of the Government. Impressed with this fact, a program of entertainment is in preparation such as has never before been witnessed upon this continent. The general purpose is to display before the multitude in pageantry and allegory some of the glories of history and of Americanism.

"The Dance of the States" on Pennsylvania Avenue may be participated by 100,000 persons, the "ballroom" being the avenue itself from the Capitol to the Treasury. The wide thoroughfare will be apportioned to the states, and the people will assemble in the section allotted to the state from which they come, as the case may be. It is the present intention to furnish the music for this event by a band of 200 stationed in front of the White House, the music for the dancing being distributed down the avenue through amplifiers placed at intervals along the thoroughfare.

### States in Harmony

The avenue will be illuminated by many-colored lights from the roofs of

adjacent structures. The grandstands will be filled. As far as one can see the people dancing in the street will be moving in unison. At the far end will appear, set against the night sky, the illuminated dome of the Capitol, the symbol of the legislative arm of the Government, while at the other extremity will be the White House, the symbol of the executive branch.

The great national ball will thus be in progress between these two arms of the Government with the people of the states, in step between them. The scene will be an allegorical picture of the United States as Washington and those associated with him in the framing of the Constitution saw it, a government and people dwelling together in harmony. It is the conception of the Almas Temple 1923 Shrine Committee that if the states are not "in step" on all public questions and politics, as Washington hoped and dreamed they would be, they will be, at least, on this occasion.

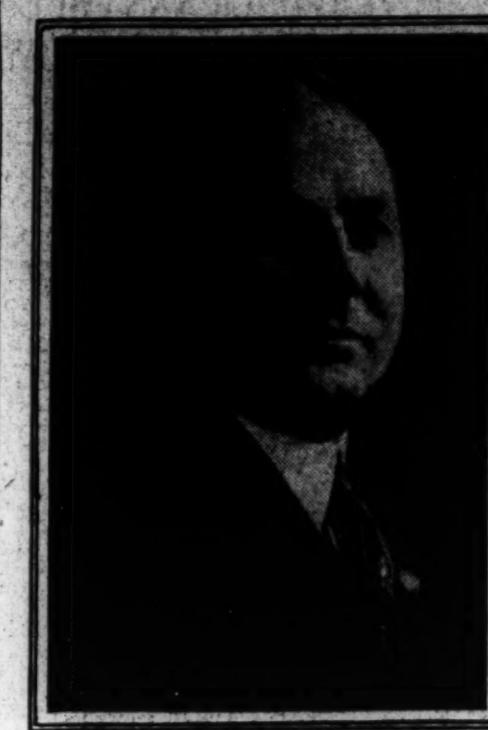
Another event unique in character because it will be produced for the first time here, will be the Pageant of Neptune, depicting the development of sea navigation. It will be possible for all the visitors then in Washington to witness this pageant from the hills of Virginia or on the District of Columbia side of the river. A procession of ships, led by Neptune and his court, will come up the river. Following Neptune will be seen the galley, then representations of the first sailing vessel. An armada of Spanish ships will be followed by ships of the type of the Columbian caravels, the Nina, Pinta and Santa Maria. The square rigger vessel will follow, with the appearance of the steamboat, the old side wheeler and finally the propeller. Then will come the naval vessels, and in regular order other types to the 100 miles an hour motor boat.

### American Opera

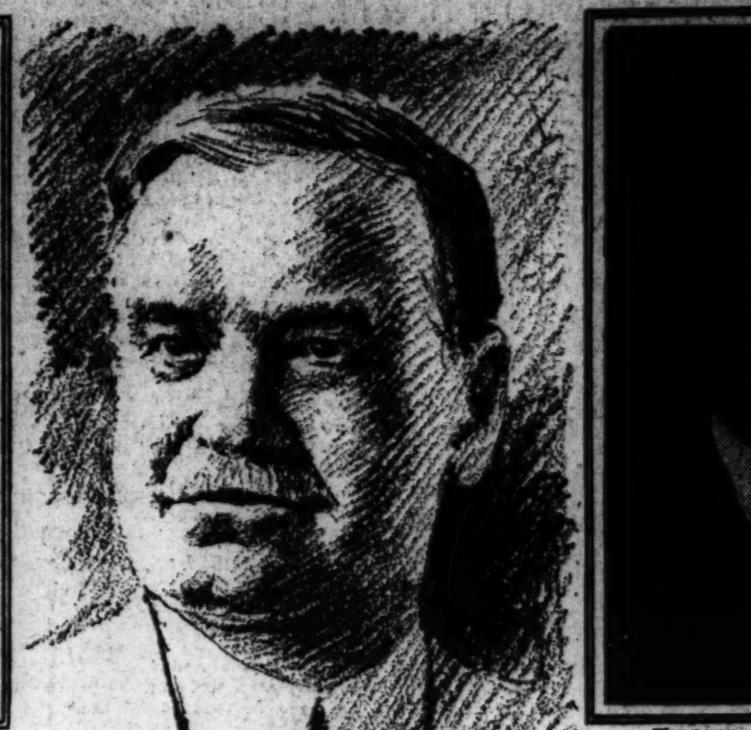
A great American opera will be produced at the White House, composed by an American writer and sung by American artists. Sousa with a band recruited from the visiting organizations, will conduct it.

A western rodeo, similar to those witnessed at Cheyenne and Albuquerque each year, will be presented.

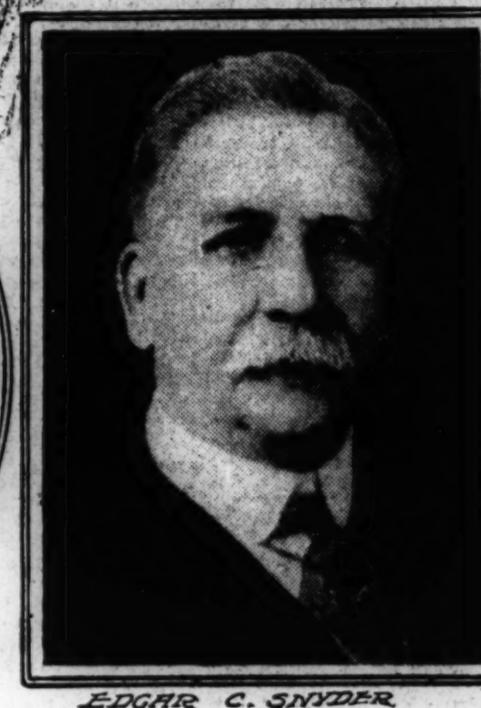
There will be a great day parade and also one at night, with an historical pageant. A massed band of 5000 musicians, accompanying 5000 male voices, will provide a concert on the Monument grounds. The President will review the day parade, and it is known that he is taking a deep interest in the event because of its



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HARRY STANDIFORD  
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EDGAR C. SNYDER

### Nobles Who Are Arranging the Shrine Pilgrimage to Washington

James S. McCandless Is Imperial Potentate of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. McCandless Is Completing a Swing Around the Country Urging Complete Representation at the National Capital in June. Thomas E. Jarrell Is Chairman of the Finance Committee; Ellwood P. Morey, as Chairman of the Hotel and Housing Committee, Faces the Huge Task of Marshaling Living Quarters for 500,000 Visitors; Harry Standiford Has Been Named as Executive Secretary; Edgar C. Snyder Is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee

cided to make the prerequisite for membership that of a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason or a Knight Templar in the York Rite. The public may know, therefore, that every Shriner is a Mason who has attained the degree in one or the other of these rites. The first temple, Mecca, established in New York, was a success, and gradually other temples were organized in other cities. The Imperial Council, established in 1876, is the central or supreme controlling body.

### Right to Be Merry

Popularly the Shrine is known as the playground of Masonry. Sessions of its temples everywhere are occasions of sociability, innocent merriment and fun such as might be expected among gentlemen and business men, who seek surcease from toil. But fun making is only one feature of Shrine life. It is a universal fact that when you dig under the surface of merriment you find a heart.

Shrine members give \$1,000,000 a year for the construction and maintenance of hospitals for children. These hospitals are organized on the broad basis of nonsectarianism, and the only consideration in any case is the question of the child's prospect becoming a useful and self-supporting individual.

Every temple dedicated by the Im-

perial Council is dedicated to the joy that comes from good works. It is dedicated to the brotherhood of humanity and to humanitarian deeds. The Shriner visits and helps the poor. Nobody in the world has a better right to be happy, laugh and make merry.

### MILLION SOUGHT FOR ZOO

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, March 1.—A campaign to raise \$1,000,000 to increase the endowment fund of the New York Zoological Society and to add 1000 new members at \$10 each to the organization's roster was formally opened at a meeting of the Ladies Auxiliary held at the home of Mrs. Vincent Astor in Fifth Avenue. The society was organized 27 years ago with five members.

Its expenditures during the first year amounted to \$187.

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## TREMENDOUS COAL SAVING INDICATED

Maine Engineer Says Unused State Water Power Equals 3,750,000 Tons a Year

PORLTAND, Me., March 1 (Special)—Speaking before the Lions' Club here last night, George C. Danforth, state engineer, said that the 750,000 undeveloped horsepower in Maine would save approximately 3,750,000 tons of coal a year, which at \$12 a ton would amount to \$45,000,000, and release thousands of cars on the railroads as well as the tremendous amount of labor involved in unloading these cars.

"Considering plants of over 100 horsepower only, Maine ranks third in developed power, New York and California being the only states that lead," said Danforth. "It is partly because of the lack of storage and partly because of our steam railroads that Maine depends to such an extent on coal. With high freight rates and the possibility of interruption in supply by rail or mine strikes, this dependence is a very serious one, and the undeveloped water power at our disposal, should not be permitted to continue. There are 95 undeveloped power sites in Maine from 1000 to 10,000 horsepower and 13 sites with over 10,000 horsepower. With proper regulation by storage, 750,000 horsepower is a fair estimate of this undeveloped power.

"Maine has many advantages in connection with its water powers, one of which is the larger amount of natural storage in its lakes and the ease with which that storage may be increased by artificial means. Even on a river with such natural storage as the Kennebec we find that large amounts of coal have been used during low water periods. One new storage development similar to that proposed on Moose River and Dead River would mean the saving of 50,000 tons of coal during one year's low water period at the present developed sites only. The Brusas lake development would increase the amount of power available 50 per cent of the time, or, roughly, seven months out of the year, at the undeveloped sites between the Forks and Moosehead Lake, from 69,700 to 85,400 horsepower.

"Maine has been handicapped by the fact that water power development, instead of being a business problem, has been for a long period a political factor. There has been little inclination to invest capital in Maine development beyond the needs of actually existing markets, so long as information was lacking concerning the state policy. The sooner that the policy is clearly stated the better for the State's development and the increase of industry which in Maine depends primarily on adequate and cheap power. I believe the passage of a properly safeguarded amendment permitting the unrestricted right of eminent domain for storage development to be desirable, as with its passage the State's policy would have been stated with some degree of permanence and firms having capital to invest in Maine power will know with what conditions they have to deal."

## WELLESLEY PLANS LECTURE SERIES

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Wellesley College announces a special series of lectures tracing political, social, and economic world developments since 1918. Among the subjects to be discussed are present conditions in Germany, reparations and restoration, new states of central Europe, Russia, and the Baltic States, Turkish na-

tionalism, Pacific and Far Eastern problems, international trade, Latin America, and the significance of the territorial expansion of the British Empire.

In addition to members of the faculty, it is expected that several outside experts will deal with certain of the questions to be discussed. James C. MacDonald, president of the Foreign Policy Association, and Dr. Lucius Foster of Peking University and acting head of the department of Chinese history at Columbia, are among those who are expected to give lectures in the series.

## LAST DAY TO FILE STATE INCOME TAX

Office in Boston Open Until 5 P.M. to Receive Them

Today is the last opportunity provided by law for the filing of Massachusetts income tax returns, and the penalty for delay of \$5 daily goes into effect at midnight, but there is yet ample time for legal filing of returns if those who have procrastinated make use of it, it was pointed out today by the office of Irving L. Shaw, director of the income tax. The office of the department, 4 Court Street, Boston, will be open until 5 p.m. to receive the returns and, after that those put into the mails and postmarked before midnight will be considered legally "on time." It was declared.

Even though the delaying taxpayer finds at the last minute he has a knotty problem before him in his return which he cannot solve in so short a time, it was said, he can avoid delay by mailing his return at once, and correcting it later through correspondence with the office of the director. If he does not get his return either to the tax office or into the mail before midnight, however, the penalty of \$5 per day is automatically added to the tax, and cannot be removed in part or in whole except at the discretion of the director.

Protestants claimed that under the bill the three public service commissioners could discontinue the line if they found that the costs were more than the returns. He spoke of the time of 24 years ago when Gen. Frank S. Streeter appeared before the Judiciary Committee and asked for the rights for the Boston & Maine to build the railroad lines in order that the Fitchburg Railroad could be kept out of the State.

Attorney R. S. Davis said that General Streeter asked for lines that were not paying in order to give service to the road's patrons, and he did not see why, after the object of the Boston & Maine had been accomplished—to keep out the Fitchburg Railroad—it should discontinue the roads.

## CLOSING OF B. & M. BRANCHES OPPOSED

New Hampshire Communities Fight Proposition to Discontinue Lines

CONCORD, N. H., March 1 (Special)—Vigorous opposition to the discontinuance of two New Hampshire branches of the Boston & Maine Railroad is being made in the New Hampshire legislature by boards of trade and interested citizens in the cities and towns affected. The railroads are the Manchester & Milford, extending from Goffstown Junction to Milford, and the Suncook Valley, extending from Hooksett to Suncook, on the east side of the Merrimack River.

The bill for discontinuance is alleged to be the opening wedge in the railroad policy to confine its activities to those lines which pay, or come somewhere near paying.

The Boston & Maine lost \$31,000 in 1920 in the operation of its Milford-Manchester branch, and that the Suncook Valley line has been operating also at a big loss, by a charge of Congressman William N. Rogers, attorney for the railroad.

The Congressman from the First District appeared in favor of the bill that authorizes the Public Service Commission to consider the advisability of discontinuing the Suncook Valley road, running over three wooden bridges claimed to be unsafe, and 18 miles of road from Goffstown Junction to East Milford.

In regard to the Manchester-Milford line, the Congressman said that the revenue on this road in 1920 was \$3206, and it cost to operate it \$30,154.

The revenue per train mile was put at 22 cents, compared to \$2.74 for cost of operation. That the road has always shown a loss since it was built in 1900 was his declaration.

The work in the State House should proceed during the legislative session as it does during the recess period, and all employees should remain in their offices and be ready to give information to the legislators and others seeking it. Beyond that they should not go.

"Another feature of the situation disturbs me. Legislative committees that are considering the departments and institutional appropriations are likely to be overzealous in seeking appropriations for the departments and institutions they have charge of. These committees never should forget that they not only have a responsibility for all the other activities of the State intrusted to them, but that they are under a very direct responsibility for all the other activities of the State. Above all else a proper sense of proportion is needed and all should take a broad state-wide outlook."

to justify their being specially trained for further leadership.

Sessions in the course will be held each Saturday afternoon at 4 p.m. At the moment, second in command of the movement, Senator Smith, will probably be held on March 30. In place of this meeting there will be a Council Fire on the following day on the estate of Mrs. Arthur W. Hartt in Brookline. At the first session tomorrow leadership will be discussed by leaders in the movement. Miss Ruth Stevens, state director of the movement, Miss Edith Sinnett and Miss Smith director and field captain respectively of the Western Massachusetts Division, and Miss Helen Porter, director for eastern Massachusetts.

## MAINE GOVERNOR WARNS OFFICIALS

Undue Pressure Upon Legislators

Is Charged

AUGUSTA, Me., March 1 (Special)—Gov. Percival F. Baxter, in vetoing a \$71,000 appropriation for the Maine State Prison, says that there is a tendency on the part of heads of some departments and trustees of certain institutions to press unduly their claims upon the members of the Legislature.

Certain of these heads, he says, are endeavoring to obtain larger appropriations than those recommended in the budget.

"I am of the opinion," says the Governor, "that those in charge of our State's activities should refrain from anything that savors of lobbying. It is proper for them to present the needs of their departments or institutions when called upon to do so by the various legislative committees, but they have the heads of departments and their employees and trustees of institutions constantly pressing for funds and interviewing members at every opportunity, does not have a wholesome effect upon the legislative situation."

The work in the State House should proceed during the legislative session as it does during the recess period, and all employees should remain in their offices and be ready to give information to the legislators and others seeking it. Beyond that they should not go.

Proponents of the bill maintained that it was a humanitarian measure calculated to relieve the hardships of women and children in industry and not liable to seriously damage the prosperity of the manufacturers.

There are before the Senate committee two fact-finding resolutions introduced in January which have never been acted upon. It is considered logical in legislative circles that these resolutions will now be given consideration and that the Republican majority will pass a fact-finding resolution.

It is understood that the Republicans will take a step immediately to report out one of these resolutions in order that the fact-finding commission may get to work, providing the lower house agrees to it and make a comprehensive study of industrial conditions as affected by the proposed law.

## Bill for 48-Hour Week

Now in Maine Legislature

AUGUSTA, Me., March 1 (Special)—A bill for a 48-hour law has been introduced in the Legislature, with a petition bearing 13,570 names, enough to set in motion the initiatory machinery. It is the second time in the history of Maine that the initiative has been invoked. The bill

## REPUBLICANS FACE NEXT 48-HOUR MOVE

Defeat of New Hampshire Bill Leaves Way Still Open for Fact-Finding Board

CONCORD, N. H., March 1 (Special)—Defeat of the bill for a 48-hour law for women and children in the New Hampshire Senate yesterday, by a vote of 12 to 10, leaves the next move open to the Republicans, said a Democratic leader to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today.

The Democratic Party, he said, had fulfilled its pre-election promise, and it is now for the Republicans to determine whether they will allow the case to rest with the party definitely recorded as opposed to a 48-hour law, or whether its pledge to establish a fact-finding commission will be taken up and the question of the advisability of a 48-hour law settled by an impartial board.

The defeat of the bill, regarded as the most important of this legislative session, was accomplished by Republicans voting against the protest of a United Democratic minority, which was supported by two Republicans from industrial cities. It is a foregone conclusion that the issue involved in the proposed reduction of the working week will be carried into the next political campaign in New Hampshire with the Democrats still insisting upon a 48-hour state law.

The reason the Republican Senate turned the bill down was because the majority considered that the industries of the State could not afford to be further handicapped by unfavorable legislation.

It was claimed that a reduction in hours would increase operating costs, decrease output and act as a barrier to the expansion of the textile business in the face of southern competition.

Proponents of the bill maintained that it was a humanitarian measure calculated to relieve the hardships of women and children in industry and not liable to seriously damage the prosperity of the manufacturers.

The school elected for the intelligence tests were representative of all the high schools in the State in respect not only to location and size but to economic, social and industrial conditions. The commission believes that the group of high schools surveyed may be assumed to give an accurate picture of what is true of the public high schools of the State taken as a whole. The standards of an academic college of which Brown University is a type were taken as a measure of suitable college material for the purposes of the tests.

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## RAILROAD AIMS TO CAPITALIZE PART OF BIG SURPLUS

Louisville & Nashville Presents Evidence to Commerce Commission

Evidence submitted by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad to the Interstate Commerce Commission, in connection with its application to increase capital stock, showed the road has a large uncapped surplus and present capitalization is much less than the actual investment in property used in transportation or any fair value of the property for rate-making. It was also established that the increase in capitalization if granted would still leave capitalization below actual investment in and probably fair value of the property.

The balance sheet of Sept. 30, 1922, shows \$72,000,000 stock and \$292,584,000 long-term obligations outstanding. The road conceded that \$10,959 government grants should be treated as capital liability. The actual capitalization may be stated as \$274,895,055, according to the commission.

The following shows Louisville & Nashville's assets termed capitalizable by the Commerce Commission:

CAPITALIZABLE ASSETS	
Invest in road and equip.....	\$302,634,179
Invest on lease/railway prop.....	1,834,378
Sink. f. (pro of mort prop sold).....	298,907
Mineral rights, property held, but not used for car pur.).....	927,659
Invest in stock of affil car.....	13,641,416
Work cap (incl mat and sup).....	349,337,229
LESS ACTUAL CAPITALIZATION	
Stock.....	\$72,000,000
Funded debt.....	202,584,000
Government grants.....	10,959
Difference	274,895,055

Read in Good Condition

Louisville presented evidence to show that, in general, its properties are in good condition, that little property is obsolete or needs replacement, and that on Sept. 30, 1922, the value of way and structures was at least equal to book investment. Accordingly the \$12,912,437 reserved for renewal of rail, ties, ballast and other track material, the commission says, is, in effect, only so much additional surplus.

On Sept. 30 book investment in equipment was \$92,264,912, of which \$60,263,350 was invested in equipment, fully owned and \$31,985,632 in trust equipment. Accrued depreciation on equipment was carried at \$28,408,898 on owned equipment and \$40,203,293 on trust equipment, a total of \$35,621,190. Investment in road and equipment Sept. 30, 1922, may be stated as follows:

Investment in road, etc.	
Part of proceeds of ser. A bonds sold.....	274,125 \$243,991,458
Investment in equip.....	92,254,156
Accrued depreciation.....	35,621,190
Total road & Equip.....	302,634,179

### Big Surplus Uncapitalized

Louisville presented evidence to show that its investments aggregated \$153,363,500 June 30, 1920, and \$371,453,632 Sept. 30, 1922, an increase of \$218,090,032, and that \$216,555,826 of that increase was on account of road and equipment (including \$1,938,865 improvements on leased railway property) and \$1,534,406 on account of securities and other assets; and that between those dates there was an increase in capitalization of but \$125,408,512.

During that period it expended and charged to investment accounts \$92,681,520, which has not been capitalized. Book surplus Sept. 30, 1922, was \$82,912,437 and investments aggregated \$371,453,632, while total assets were \$452,068,307.

As of Sept. 30, 1922, Louisville & Nashville had \$14,880,624 cash and material and supplies \$13,379,346. The average cash on hand for five years preceding federal control was \$13,757,511, and the average book value of its material and supplies was \$7,362,686.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET PRICES HAVE AN ADVANCE

CHICAGO, March 1—Uneasiness in regard to lack of rain anywhere west or southwest had a bullish effect on the wheat market today during the early dealings. The opening, which ranged from 14¢ off to a like advance, with May 11/12 to 11/12 and July 11/15 to 11/15, was followed by a moderate upturn all around.

Prospects of a bullish estimate on farm reserves of corn gave strength to corn and oats. After opening unchanged to 14¢ higher, May 7/14 to 7/14, the corn market eased a little and then recorded general gains.

Oats started unchanged to 14¢ higher, May 4/5 to 4/5, and later showed an upturn for all months. Prospects were firm in line with the hog market.

### RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC		
January.....	1922	Increase
Gross.....	\$13,148,914	\$1,810,929
Net.....	720,026	236,549
CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY		
January.....	1922	Increase
Open revenue.....	\$4,864,572	\$2,968,907
Open income.....	117,139	205,078
MISOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS		
January.....	1922	Increase
Open rev.....	\$2,470,022	\$2,159,270
Open income.....	519,321	265,784
ATCHISON		
January.....	1922	Increase
Open income.....	\$19,151	\$4,610,827
Net oper income.....	4,238,238	2,787,135
ST. PAUL		
January.....	1922	Increase
Gross oper rev.....	\$14,470,239	\$10,872,247
Net oper income.....	1,824,419	4,666,786
*Deficit		
CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND		
January.....	1922	Increase
Open revenue.....	\$520,629	\$628,074
Deficit.....	21,277	788,940
Nel		

THIRD AVENUE INTEREST

NEW YORK, March 1—The directors of the Third Avenue Railroad Company declared an interest payment of 3 per cent on the adjustment 50-year mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds payable April 1, 1923, this being approximately the amount earned for the six months' period ended Dec. 31, 1922.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, March 1—Bank of England's minimum discount rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent.

## BRITISH COAL EXPORTERS DO GOOD BUSINESS

With a huge coal deficit still to be made up in the United States, British coal exporters continue to do a thriving business. Thus far in the new year 199,591 tons of foreign coal have been received in Boston. The 96,394 tons which came in January required 15 vessels to carry it, while in February, 16 coal-laden merchantmen registered at Boston.

Imports of foreign coal will probably continue well into the spring, although with softening in prices now apparent in bituminous, the foreign product will find it hard to compete with domestic fuel.

Most of the imported coal is on order going chiefly to the local railroads and other utilities, although some of the larger industrials continue to purchase in appreciable amounts. British coal, when available, is commanding around \$9.50 a ton on the railroad cars at the wharf.

Since June 27, 1922, when the first collier with foreign coal arrived at this port, receipts have reached 1,726,763 tons; 265 vessels were needed to transport this tonnage.

## OFFERING NEW ISSUE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CO. BONDS

Harris, Forbes & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons and Coffin & Burr are offering a new issue of \$10,000,000 Southern California Edison Company general and refunding mortgage 5 1/2 per cent gold bonds, due Feb. 1, 1944, at 97 1/2 and interest, to yield more than 5.70 per cent.

The generating plants now operated by the company have an installed capacity of 376,700 horsepower, of which over 66 per cent is derived from water power. The area served is 55,000 square miles, including 300 cities and towns having an estimated population of 1,500,000.

From gross earnings of \$226,124, and net of \$104,276 in 1920, the company has shown a steady increase, until in 1922, net earnings were \$16,882,226, while net earnings were \$10,115,310 or more than twice the annual interest charge of \$4,658,735, on outstanding mortgage bonds, including this issue.

## EXTRA DIVIDENDS BY SUSQUEHANNA

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28—Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad extra dividends payments were made possible because of the additional revenue coming to the company through securities of other companies which it owns, including coal companies, and also through rental of surplus equipment to other railroads.

Buffalo & Susquehanna is well provided with rolling stock, in this respect being one of the best-equipped roads in the country. At times of freight car shortage it derives substantial revenue from its surplus cars. Present earnings from railroad operations, however, are running well in excess of the amount required for regular dividends.

## UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by M. H. Wildes & Co. INC. MILL STOCKS

	Bid	Ask
Arlington Mills	.113	.118
Barts Mfg Co	.240	
Brookside Mills	.180	.190
Brown Co	.120	.125
Dartmouth Mfg Co	.150	.160
Dwight Mfg Co	.115	.120
Edwards Mfg Co	.115	.120
Farr Alpac Co	.184	.185
Gluck Mill	.130	.135
Hamill Falls Mfg Co	.08	.09
Hamilton Woolen Co	.35	.100
Home Bleach & Dye Works com	.00	.00
do pf	.65	
Landor Mill Co com	.114	.145
Lanett Cotton Mills	.135	.145
Lawrence Mfg Co	.100	.105
Ludlow Mfg Associates	.148	.150
Lyman Mills	.183	
Massachusetts Cotton Mills	.95	.100
Merrimack Mfg Co com	.102	.105
do pf	.85	.90
Nashua Mills	.140	
do pf	.102	.105
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co	.255	.265
Nonstop Spinning Co	.90	.95
Pepperell Mfg Co	.154	.157
Sharp Mfg Co	.90	.95
Towle Knitting Mills	.160	
Waltham Bleach & Dye Works	.135	
Wamsutta Mills	.103	.106
Warwick Mills	.100	
Woolen Knit Co	.129	.128
York Mfg Co	.117	.120

MISSOURI COTTON

Reported by M. H. Wildes & Co. INC.

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## TITLE HOLDERS GO DOWN TO DEFEAT

Mississippi Five Defeats North Carolina—Other Results in Southern Basketball

ATLANTA, Ga., March 1 (Special)—One distinct upset occurred in the second round of the combined basketball tournament of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association and Southern Intercollegiate Conference, when the star University of North Carolina quintet went down, 34 to 32, before the onslaught of the University of Mississippi five. The Tarheels led 16 to 11 at the end of the half and everyone expected the defending champions of last year to have an easy time the latter half. North Carolina's self-satisfied playing, however, cost them the game as they seemed content to let Mississippi do all the work, confident of their ability to bring them out of any pinch. When the last few minutes of the game were reached with the score tied, however, their clockwork precision that has been noticeable in previous games was missing. In the last 30 seconds of play, E. M. Montgomery '24, a Mississippi guard, tossed in the winning basket that spelled defeat and elimination for the champions.

Another upset occurred when the strong Vanderbilt University quintet was eliminated by Virginia Polytechnic Institute. The Cadets won by a three-point margin, 26 to 23, winning out in the last few minutes of play. The game was tied many times, only a few points difference separating first one team and then the other as they assumed the lead. Georgia School of Technology, by staging a brilliant finish in the second half, eliminated Centre College, 24 to 26. Centre led 34 to 13 at the end of the first half, but the White and Gold played unbeatable ball in the second half and the Colonels could not keep up the pace. Mercer University kept up a new usual fine brand of play in downing Newberry College, 34 to 22, in a one-sided game. The University of Alabama had little trouble in keeping up her fine record by trouncing the University of South Carolina, 49 to 24 and will meet Mercer in the third round.

The University of Georgia automatically advanced to the third round by the withdrawal of Tulane University. University of Georgia and Georgia Tech meet in the next round to determine who goes to the semifinals. These rivals will doubtless draw a record crowd as neither have met in an athletic contest since two years ago in the southern basketball tournament. Georgia won in the first meeting by a five-point margin. The University of Mississippi and Mississippi Agricultural College and Mechanical College meet in the third round, with the advantage pointing toward a win for the former. Virginia Polytechnic Institute meets the University of Chattanooga and the cadets should win if they play in the same form as in the Vanderbilt game. University of Alabama and Mercer, two of the strongest teams in the tournament, will battle to see who reaches the semi-finals with both standing an even chance of winning, according to all methods of comparison as to their relative strength. Larger crowds have been witnessing the tournament this year than ever before and from all indications it will be the most successful ever held.

## Two Runners Asked to Appear Tonight

*Metropolitan A. A. U. Summons Ritola and McAllister*

NEW YORK, March 1—William Ritola, Finnish-American Athletic Club distance running star, who last night shattered the world's indoor and outdoor records for three miles in defeating J. W. Ray, and Robert McAllister, holder of the outdoor 100-yard title, have been summoned to appear tonight before the registration committee of the Metropolitan A. A. U.

Efforts to learn details of Ritola's case were unsuccessful, but it was said McAllister would be asked to explain failure to take part in a recent meet for which he had filed his entry.

The national 10-mile and cross-country champion was literally pulled into his performance last night by Ray, to whom the result was a great disappointment. The Chicagoan said, however, that he was not in his best form and some experts agreed with him. And though the record books will not show it, Ray also broke the record, finishing a flash behind Ritola—a space judged by experts at three to five yards. Both Ray and Ritola started from scratch against handicapped field, which was left far in the rear.

Up until the last eighth mile Ray forced the pace, keeping a few yards ahead of Ritola. When the next to last stretch was reached Ritola pushed into a sprint that was too fast for the Chicago star.

Ritola's new mark is 14m. 15.45s., which破了 the previous time of 14m. 18.15s., and was under the outdoor time of 14m. 17.35s., made by Alfred Shrub in England. Ritola and Ray ran without spikes on a board floor in competition to Shrub, who ran outdoors, with spiked shoes on a cinder track.

CANNIFAX DEFEATS HANAHAN CLEVELAND, O., March 1 (Special)—R. L. Cannifax of New York defeated John Hanahan of Cleveland in two National Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League matches here yesterday. He won in the afternoon, 50 to 29, in 58 innings, and in the evening, 50 to 19, in 45 innings. Cannifax, who is in fourth place but not in the first, played exceptionally good billiards here, the best that any interstate player has shown this winter. Out of 13 banks that he tried for, he made eight and did not miss any until his eighth try.

HIGH RUN BY GREENLEAF STOCKTON, Cal., March 1—E. R. Greenleaf, world's champion pocket-billiard player, in an exhibition game here yesterday, ran off 265 balls, said to be a world's record. Greenleaf's best run previously was 226 made in Penn-

## METROPOLITAN INTERCLUB B SERIES VERY SUCCESSFUL

Nine Clubs Compete, With Princeton Taking the Title—J. C. McKibben Leading Player

### METROPOLITAN INTERCLUB SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

(Class B—Final Round)

Won Lost P.C.

Princeton Club..... 6 0 1.000

D. K. E. Club..... 4 2 .665

Harvard Club..... 2 4 .333

Yale Club..... 0 6 .000

PRELIMINARY ROUNDS (First Section)

Won Lost P.C.

D. K. E. ..... 4 0 1.000

Princeton Club..... 4 2 .665

Columbus Club..... 2 4 .333

Crescent A. C. .... 0 6 .000

(Second Section)

Won Lost P.C.

Yale Club..... 3 0 1.000

Harvard Club..... 2 6 .750

Montclair A. C. .... 4 4 .500

Heights Casino..... 1 7 .125

New York A. C. .... 1 7 .125

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 1—This year's Metropolitan Squash Tennis Association Class B interclub championship season proved to be one of the best from every point of view that the organization has yet held. The fact that a club of such an amateur as Harvard Yale has at last captured one of these championship titles is expected to result in more competition next year and keener rivalry among all the entrants. Since this championship was first started in the winter of 1914-15, Harvard Club has taken the title four times and Yale Club three with no championship in 1918-1919 on account of the World War. This year Princeton Club has taken the honors and did it in such a clean-cut fashion that there is no doubt but that the graduates of Nassau have developed splendid Class B players who are expected to work up into Class A ranks in the future.

This year the championship was run under a new system which appears to have worked well. Nine clubs entered teams and they were divided into two sections, the first made up of D. K. E. Club, Princeton Club, Columbia University Club and the Crescent Athletic Club; while the second section was made up of Harvard Club, Yale Club, Montclair Athletic Club, New York Athletic Club and Heights Casino. Each club met the other twice in each section and as a result D. K. E. and Princeton clubs which finished first and second respectively in the first section entered the final round with the Yale and Harvard clubs which finished first and second in the second division. The result of this final competition was a great victory for Princeton Club which won its six matches while D. K. E. Club finished second, losing only to Princeton, with Harvard winning both its games from Yale, the last-named club failing to win a match in the finals. It is interesting to note that while D. K. E. defeated Princeton Club the two times they met in the preliminary round and Yale did the same to Harvard, the reverse resulted when they met in the finals. The results of all the games played follow:

### PRELIMINARY ROUND (First Section)

D. K. E. Club..... 6 Princeton Club .. 1

D. K. E. Club..... 4 Princeton Club .. 3

D. K. E. Club..... 7 Columbia U. Club .. 0

D. K. E. Club..... 6 Columbia U. Club .. 2

D. K. E. Club..... 4 Crescent A. C. .... 0

Princeton Club .. 5 Columbia U. Club .. 2

Princeton Club .. 5 Columbia U. Club .. 3

Princeton Club .. 5 Crescent A. C. .... 1

Princeton Club .. 5 Columbia U. Club .. 2

Princeton Club .. 5 Crescent A. C. .... 2

(Second Section)

Yale Club..... 4 Harvard Club .. 3

Yale Club..... 4 Harvard Club .. 3

Yale Club..... 5 Montclair A. C. .... 0

Yale Club..... 5 Montclair A. C. .... 0

Yale Club..... 5 Heights Casino .. 0

Yale Club..... 5 Heights Casino .. 0

Yale Club..... 4 New York A. C. .... 3

Harvard Club .. 5 Montclair A. C. .... 2

Harvard Club .. 5 Montclair A. C. .... 2

Harvard Club .. 5 Heights Casino .. 0

Harvard Club .. 5 Heights Casino .. 0

Harvard Club .. 7 New York A. C. .... 0

Montclair A. C. .... 5 Heights Casino .. 1

Montclair A. C. .... 5 Heights Casino .. 1

Montclair A. C. .... 5 New York A. C. .... 2

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## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE



A Story Without Words: Pip, Pop and Pansy Find Something to Do

### The Little Prince Dreams

THE Little Prince turned over in his great golden bed. The Little Prince muttered to himself; then he opened his eyes and stared out into the great beautiful room, where he slept, at three trembling servants who waited to dress him.

"Bring it to me—instantly," he said. "Want it."

Thereupon the three servants ran forward at once crying: "Want what, Your Highness? Only tell us what it is you want, and we will bring it instantly."

"I want the thing I dreamed about," he screamed. "I was just reaching for it when I woke up. It was something that was to make me perfectly happy every day."

The three poor servants stared helplessly at each other; then, at last, the oldest of them, a young man named Aubrey, had courage to ask: "Could you describe the thing, Your Highness, of which you dreamed?"

"No, I can't," bawled the spoiled Little Prince. "Don't you suppose you stupid fellow, that, if I could describe it, I'd know what it was?" And he sat up in bed and threw a pillow at poor Aubrey's head.

"If you could only remember what color it was, Your Highness," the second servant, a young man named Conrad, said respectfully.

"It had no color," said the Little Prince, and he leaned out of his bed and gave poor Conrad a box on the ear.

"Did it have a pleasant smell?" chattered Barnard, the third servant.

"No, it had no smell," the Little Prince said, after a pause, making an effort to recollect his dream.

Barnard was so pleased to have escaped a blow, that he found courage to ask another question:

"Did it have a pleasant taste, Your Highness?"

"No," said the Prince. "It had no taste, it had no smell, it had no color. Now, you have asked enough questions, you three stupid boys. I'll answer now. Get on your horses and go through the world until you find me that wonderful thing of which I dreamed, for I want, above all things, to be happy. I am tired of being so miserable."

No Taste, No Smell, No Color

The three poor servants thought the Little Prince had everything in the world to make him happy; but, as they had no choice, they saddled their horses and started down the high road, looking for something that had no taste, no color, no smell.

They rode along for several hours in great dejection; then Aubrey had an idea.

"I'll tell you what we will do," he said: "whenever we see a happy face we will stop and see what that person owns. If it has no taste, no smell, no color, we will take it home to our royal master."

In a very short time after this plan had been adopted the three servants saw a happy old woman weeding a garden gay with flowers. They drew up to her low stone fence and stopped short.

"Old woman," said Aubrey, "are you happy?"

"I am happy from morning until night," said she.

"And what do you own that you love best?"

"My tulips," she said. "Aren't they gay? Aren't they beautiful? I send them for miles around to cheer people. Yet three fine young men shall each have one."

Thereupon she picked a red one for Aubrey, a yellow one for Barnard, and a great purple one for Conrad.

The three young men took the tulips and rode on rather sadly, for they knew that it was not for tulips that their young master pined. Tulips had color, brilliant, glowing color. Besides, the royal garden was full of every variety of tulip in the world.

A Pillow of Pine Needles

Shortly after, the three young men came upon a young girl, with a bright and happy face. She was sitting before her cottage door, filling some pine pillows with pine needles.

The three young men drew up their horses and stopped.

"Young lady," said Aubrey, "are you happy?"

"Yes, I am happy all the day long."

"And what do you own that makes you happy?"

"I own some fir trees. See, I am filling these pillows for three young lads who live in the city and who miss the forests. The needles of the fir are sweet to smell. The lads will bury their noses in them and think that they are at home."

The three servants rode on. It would be no use, they felt, to take the Little Prince a pine pillow. In the first place, it had a distinct and pungent odor, and he had been quite certain that the thing of which he had dreamed had been without scent; and, then, too, he had acres and acres of pine forests already. A few pine needles would mean nothing to him at all.

Soon after the three servants came to a boy, drawing a cart. The boy had

fast as they could in the black night. Once inside the gates, they crept to their posts in the Little Prince's great room. There he lay under his silken coverlets, in his great golden bed, and this was the tune his poor heart sang:

Ah woe is mine!  
From morn 'till night.  
For Self I strive,  
For Self I fight.

Then, tiptoeing softly to the bed, Conrad leaned over the Prince and whispered:

Cease, little heart, thy mournful lay,  
And sing instead these words, I pray:  
I'll love, I'll serve—I'll strive each day  
A noble life to lead.

And then the three servants withdrew tremblingly to their posts and awaited the morning. What was their joy when morning dawned, and the Prince awoke, to see a beautiful, tender smile overspread his face. And then he spoke and these were his words:

How glad I am to see you back, my poor fellows. You must have journeyed far. Each of you is to have a fine new cloak, a pot of honey, and a purse of gold. I feel so gay and happy this morning that I do not care in the least whether or not you found that thing I sent you forth to seek. Indeed, I think I myself must have found it in my sleep.

And this was how the three servants took the berries with thanks, and rode on. The flavor was delicious, which of course, made it certain that the young prince had not dreamed of strawberries for he had been quite clear that the thing for which he pined had no taste. Besides, he had acres of strawberries in the royal gardens.

At last, toward the close of the day, the three servants came to a small cottage where a candle shone in the window. As the window had no curtain, they could see a wise-looking man bending over a book in a small bare room. From time to time he looked up from the book, and his face was serene and happy.

OCTAVIA ROSEBRA.

### Playing Dick Whittington

"TELL me what we can do to-day," said Jim to his sister, Jane, and his little friend, Dudley.

"Let's act out a story we all know. Do you remember that old story about the poor boy of London who heard the chimes ringing when he fell discouraged and forlorn, and thought the chimes said: 'Turn again, Whittington, Lord Mayor of London?'

"A thought!" exclaimed Barnard, who was rather a simple fellow. "Has it any color?"

"No," and the happy scholar smiled.

"Has it any taste?"

"No, it has no taste."

"Has it any scent?"

"Then," cried Barnard beginning to caper about, "I thought is what our young prince needs to make him perfectly happy."

And Aubrey broke in: "Where does one find thoughts, wise sir?"

"One finds them in heads and in hearts," said the scholar.

"Shall we look in heads or in hearts for a thought to make a young prince perfectly happy?"

"Look in the hearts of good and simple people," advised the scholar, and he went back to his book.

So the three servants retraced their way. After a while they came to the little cottage, where the boy who owned the strawberry patch slept under the thatch. The three servants

were the three servants who had come to the Little Prince's great room.

Ivanhoe's mother was "The Lady of the Lake" and his brother was "Rhoderick Dhu." Not that Sir Walter Scott said so, of course, but then it is in Sir Walter Scott's novel, "Guy Mannering," as you will remember, that we are introduced to the hospitable farmer on Solway-side who gave his name to Dandie Dinmont terriers.

Our Ivanhoe, "Ivan," always, for short, was a mustard Dandie. (There is a "pepper" variety.) He was a faithful, happy, wise little friend, whose sagacity and originality provided much entertainment not only for the household, but also for their acquaintances.

When we took him on a railway journey we, of course, provided a ticket for him; but, when the ticket was presented, he was generally invisible, because he preferred to travel under the seat. If, however, he entertained doubts about the respectability of any occupant of the railway carriage or tram-car, he assumed the rôle of protector and placed himself on the doorstop until the door was opened in asking no questions, with the result that he was apt to lose track of the railway company—or by making a long detour and crossing the River Forth much higher up. Whatever his route was, he showed signs of hard travel when he at last got home early on a somewhat wintry morning, and, according to his gentlemanly custom, forbore to disturb the family, but lay on the doorstep until the door was opened in the ordinary routine. Except for short intervals, he spent the next few days asleep below the dining room sofa, always emerging, however, to keep us company at meal-times when he made frantic efforts to answer our questions about his adventures. His adventures had not affected his temper in the least, and his genial lovingkindness was expressed in every wag of his tail, in every wag-

### Ivanhoe, a Mustard "Dandie"

hop in, asking no questions, with the result that he was apt to lose track of the railway company—or by making a long detour and crossing the River Forth much higher up. Whatever his route was, he showed signs of hard travel when he at last got home early on a somewhat wintry morning, and, according to his gentlemanly custom, forbore to disturb the family, but lay on the doorstep until the door was opened in the ordinary routine. Except for short intervals, he spent the next few days asleep below the dining room sofa, always emerging, however, to keep us company at meal-times when he made frantic efforts to answer our questions about his adventures. His adventures had not affected his temper in the least, and his genial lovingkindness was expressed in every wag of his tail, in every wag-

ture of the short, bent front paws, as he sat on his hind legs—which he could easily do for half an hour at a time—and in the bright intelligence of his eyes.

#### Understood Human Conversation

We used to feel sure that he understood human conversation, even when it was not addressed to himself. For instance, we started one day on an expedition which began with a tramp, during which we explained to a member of the party the length and direction of the walk which was to follow. Ivan was, as usual, under the seat, but presently he became unusually restless, and it was noticed that he was wandering about the car. When the latter stopped at a point from which he could take a short cut home, he deserted, ran back a few yards, stood for a little, wagging his tail in response to our calls, then trotted down the byway that led directly home. It seemed that his reasoning must have been as follows: "These dear people say they are going for a long walk. Now, if I go with them I shall miss my dinner, because it is no place for me. I must away!"

According to his lights, he was entirely honest and honorable, but he never grasped the theory of fares; and, when he was out and felt inclined to walk farther, he saw no reason whatever why he should not jump on to a tram-car which would be driven home. Apparently, the car conductors saw no reason to the contrary, either, for they were never known to object.

### Photographs Without a Camera

If you have made the little Nature-Calendar, about which I told you on this page last month, you will now like to know how you can illustrate it. One of the most interesting ways of doing this is by means of simple photographs, which you can easily take for yourself, even without having to get a camera, if you will follow out carefully the directions given below.

With the simple apparatus which I shall describe to you, you will, of course, be able to take portraits and landscapes, such as you would with an ordinary camera; but with a little practice you will most certainly be able to get splendid results in quite a short time, and will be able in this way to get a really beautiful collection of nature-photographs with little trouble and expense.

The first thing which you will need is some sensitized photographic paper, and this you can buy quite cheaply at any chemist's or photographic dealer's. It is put up in all sorts of shapes and sizes; a packet containing enough for a dozen nice photographs can be bought for only a small sum.

There are many different kinds of sensitized paper, too, and many different colors. Some of them are made specially for taking pictures by lamp-light, so that, even in the dark evenings, by gaslight or by candlelight, you can take your nature-photographs by your own fireside, having them all ready for mounting on the same evening that they are taken. And they will be just as clear, and just as good, as those which you take out of doors.

#### A Big Choice of Colors

Then you will have quite a big choice of colors. If you are fond of painting, you will be able to color the pictures yourself, after you have taken them; but you can, if you like, buy paper which will give you colored pictures without any painting at all.

If you choose the right kind of color for the object which you intend to take, you will be able to get some pretty results.

Queen: "The captain of this strange vessel has brought many wonderful things; but, if you could bring an animal which will chase away these rats and mice, we shall be willing to give him half of our kingdom!"

Captain: "He claims to have in his ship an animal called a cat which has only to appear, to drive away every one of the rats. Let him bring the creature on!"

Enter the Captain, with the cat under his arm. He places cat on the floor and she runs about: "She is a wonderful animal! Her purr alone is worth a fortune!"

Queen: "See! They are running away! They are gone!" She catches Puss up in her arms and pets her. Then she holds out a precious casket to the captain: "Take this casket of jewels in return for this beautiful cat!"

Captain: "I will take it to the boy who sent the cat, your majesty!"

The captain goes out with the casket and the king and queen disappear into another room, which is the signal that the second act is ended.

In the third act, Dick comes in, carrying a small bundle tied in a colored handkerchief: "I am going away! London is not kind to me. I am only a poor boy who belongs in the country!"

There is the sound of chimes (played on the breakfast gong) and a voice singing in unison with the chimes as Dick listens:

Turn again, Whittington,  
Lord Mayor of London!

It is repeated thrice and Dick, rising from the ground where he was sitting, picks up his bundle and goes back. As he enters the house, he sees Mr. Fitzwarren and his daughter, Alice, looking very happy.

Merchandise, (holding out his hand to Dick): "My boy, you are a rich man. The cat which you sent on the ship has brought you a fortune!"

Alice, (holding out the box bestowed by the Queen): "See, Mr. Whittington, here is a casket full of precious jewels, and it is all your own!"

Dick takes casket and exclaims joyfully: "Then perhaps it is true, what the bells said. It is a wonderful thing to come to a boy like me, but listen, there it is again!"

Happy am I the livelong day,  
To love and serve in every way.

The servants then rode on until they came to the house of the young girl who owned the pine trees. They crept close to her window, and, after a while, they caught the tune of her heart song:

Happy am I the livelong day,  
To love and serve in every way.

The servants again mounted their horses and drove on until they came to the house of the old woman who grew tulips. They crept close to her window, and by and by they heard her heart sing:

Happy am I the livelong day,  
To love and serve in every way.

They were certain, at last, that they had found the secret of happy days, so they rode back to the palace as

is the common abbreviation of a state of the Union, as Mass., for Massachusetts. The letters in each case are in their correct order. How many can you find?

1. A gum extracted from a certain tree is valuable.

2. Each acorn has within it the possibility of a noble oak.

3. The venerable sheld saw a roe on numerous occasions.

4. One's shadow is an interesting study.

5. The Excelsior Book Co. loses money by unwise advertising.

6. In dreams I am often a millionaire.

7. A lamb at play is a pleasant sight.

8. Did you know that Ellen and Elmer are twins?

9. The pleasant sound of laughter greeted my ears.

10. I have neither pen nor pencil in my desk.

The key to the puzzle which appeared upon this page for Feb. 15, Hidden Nicknames of Girls, is as follows:</

# THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Moscow Art Theater Company in Doistoievsky and Turgenieff Plays

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

New York, Feb. 28—JOLSON'S Fifty-Ninth Street Theater, week beginning Feb. 26, 1928.

F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest present for the first time in America the Moscow Art Theater in "The Brothers Karamazoff," three scenes from the novel by Fyodor Doistoievsky, and "The Lady from the Provinces," a comedy in one act by Ivan Turgenieff. Cast of "The Brothers Karamazoff":

Scene I—"In the Open" Captain Alyosha Karamazoff... Boris Dobronravoff Scene II—"The Inn" Lydia Koreneva Alyosha Karamazoff... Boris Dobronravoff Scene III—"The Nightmarch" Ivan Karamazoff.... Vassily Katchaloff

Cast of "The Lady From the Provinces": Alexei Ivanovitch Stupendoff

Vladimir Gribunin Daria Ivanovna... Olga Knipper-Tchekhova Misha... Nikolai Chaliapin Katchaloff Count Valerian Nikolaeievich Lubin Constantin Stanislavsky The Count's Valet... Nikolai Breslavsky Vasiliavine... Maria Semyonova Appolon... Boris Dobronravoff

The only thing that is wrong with the new bill of the Moscow Art Theater Company at the Jolson Theater is the bill itself. The acting is superb in almost every role, but the miscellaneous material acted and the settings used give an effect of makeshift that is disappointing. Those people who see this fine company for the first time in this group of scenes—and their opinion and good will is just as valuable as the opinion of those who have had the good fortune to have seen the four other productions—are sure to get an erroneous impression of the Russian players.

The effect, on the audience, of presenting three detached scenes from Doistoievsky's novel, "The Brothers Karamazoff," and a conventional one-act farce-comedy by Turgenieff, is rather that of an entertainment given for a very popular charity for which some leading actors have volunteered their services. A fine actor, for instance, plays the closet scene from "Hamlet," another the last act of "King Lear," and several others—all excellent—play "Lend Me Five Shillings," "Nance Oldfield," or the ancient farce "Box and Cox." The performance at the Jolson is all very

excellently done, but the evening as a whole presents a sketchiness that we associate with performances gotten together and given as a benefit for the Actors' Fund to an audience largely composed of friends of the players, rather than a production by a great company of thirty or forty artists presenting their best to and for the general public.

In the first and third scenes from "The Brothers Karamazoff" we have the pleasure of seeing Moskvin and Katchaloff in 15-minute sketches of great power. Moskvin's parts in New York have all been so similar in mood that his versatility is in question. But there is an emotional quality in his acting that makes each new character he presents linger in the memory as the unforgettable one. Katchaloff, on the other hand, has had a most varied line of parts in America, and in each he has left a distinct impression. His Ivan Karamazoff is as distinctly different from the Baron in "The Lower Depths" as was his Lieutenant in "The Cherry Orchard" different from each of the others. Both of these men have that rarest of an actor's good qualities, a knowledge of variety in reading of lines, a knowledge of the value of change of pitch and change of tempo. Katchaloff is the only one who speaks during the scene in which he appears, and monotony would be fatal to such a monologue. But he handles the scene with a rare understanding and variety.

The part of Captain Smirnov, which is practically a monologue, is written by Doistoievsky in almost a single tone of color, but Moskvin's great artistry keeps the scene alive at every moment, and builds climax upon climax, which deserves the applause that rings out as he finishes the scene.

The farce, "The Lady From the Provinces," is almost perfectly played by Olga Knipper-Tchekhova, Constantin Stanislavsky, and their associates. Misha, Knipper-Tchekhova discloses in this farce a keen ability for high comedy acting that is delightful, and Stanislavsky's smile and laughter as the buffoon Count are as rarely original and unctuous as was his deeply touching pathos at the finish of his performance of the brother, Gaiet, in "The Cherry Orchard."

The stage settings are unworthy of this fine company. F. L. S.

## New York Exhibits by Four Women

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—The last week in February finds several "one-man" shows by women painters at the galleries. Martha Walter takes us to Ellis Island on the canvases she has unrolled at the Arlington Galleries. If Miss Walter made as delightful an impression on these citizens-to-be as they were made on her—and it is safe to assume that the sympathetic attitude she discloses in her paintings must have penetrated the barriers of race and tongue—then some hundreds of immigrants must have felt that America was in reality a land of hope and promise and womanly welcome.

Miss Walter is fluent and able painter, rejoicing in all the warm, rich colors that her palette affords. She makes the most of the swarthy complexions and bright kerchiefs and shawls that characterize these seekers for opportunity in the New World. She paints them singly or in close-knit groups; she seems to have found her greatest source of pictorial revenue in the detection room, where, against the plaster walls, her models make continuously harmonious patterns. But somehow the human interest in these sons and daughters of Slavic and Latin stock makes one forget the terminology of the studio for this island drama. Slavs, Jews, Italians, Spaniards, Jugoslavs, Greeks, Hungarians, Czechoslovaks, all are set down faithfully and interpretatively: "Tagged to Go West," "Registration," "Corridor to Detention Room," "Impounding of Unqualified"; these are some of the scenes that awaken the sympathetic interest of the visitor to Miss Walter's exhibition.

Two active and enterprising members of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors are exhibiting at the Macbeth Galleries groups of vigorous, cheerful manifestations of the feminist movement in art. Ruth Anderson goes in for portraits which have much of the Henri brevity and brushmanship and for flower decorations of a crisp and engaging nature. Elizabeth C. Spencer specializes in the picturesque pageantry of Concarneau and Quimperre, where the Brittany fisherman and their boats of many hues make an undulating feast for the eye. Miss Anderson has an undoubted flair for portraiture together with a sense of humor which is most contagious, but she is in danger of being lured from the path of slow and steady progress by the tempting bravura and pyrotechnics of the so-called "premier coup" style of painting. In her flower arrangements her vigor and freshness is thoroughly commendable, and in the matter of telling accent and vibrant juxtaposition of color, she keeps pace with the veterans.

Miss Spencer goes after her fishing feet with great determination and abandon. Her style is most masculine; in fact it would be difficult to determine the exact authorship of these boldly realized canvases without the aid of the catalogue. The red and orange sails with their twisted counterparts in the rippled waters are reproduced with broad, loaded strokes of the brush. These and various scenes of Brittany market days comprise Miss Spencer's exhibition.

Hortense Budell shows nearly 40 oil paintings at the Hill Galleries, landscapes ranging from Bermuda to Vermont and Maine. Her's is a graceful and feminine talent for recording picturesque incident and attractive setting. As in most cases there is some aspect in nature which has a particular appeal, so Miss Budell finds the gently rolling Vermont hills and valleys calling for a greater response

in color and design. It may not be wholly inadmissible to suggest that when the next open season for sketching finds her in these congenial surroundings that she undertake her work on a larger scale, that is, with more generously proportioned canvases and a swifter stroke of the brush. Birnam wood came to Dunstan only after much hewing and tugging.

James McBey's Water Colors

James McBey, if appearing at the Harlow Galleries in the less familiar guise of water-colorist, creates quite as favorable and convincing an impression as in his habitual capacity as etcher of verse and graphic incident. He is no tonalist, no worker in sun-dappled washes of soft color. Rather he goes ahead much as in his etched work, laying on quick stroke and accents, letting white paper but hardly touched for large and eloquent support. His stroke and line is broader, fuller in the water colors, which have a reticence of color reminiscent of the early English school, but a verve that is unmatched today. Most of the scenes are laid along the English coast and riverways. Such delightfully drawn boats and rigging, such indications of crowded quays and harbors have not been seen this long while in the galleries. These quick summaries of Brightlingsea, Mistley, Heybridge, Walton-on-Naze, etc., have never been shown before; they are many mooded many voiced, but all proclaim the master of middle distances, eloquent spaces, and quick and lively detail in perhaps ampler performance than before.

Curran and Aiken

Charles Curran is something of a veteran painter with a long list of honors and awards to his credit and is represented in many public collections in the United States. He is also a National Academician. All of which means that he is an able painter, conversant with the requirements of picture making as shown in the present exhibition at the Young Galleries. The question to be raised is why should an artist of such talent continue so unremittingly the glorification of the American girl when his clouds and skies and hilltops are such able counterfeits? Nearly every painting in the gallery shows a young girl posing in rather meaningless fashion; when she is seen silhouetted against the empyrean, gracefully breasting the breezes, there is exhilaration and outdoor charm to command, but when she is placed in pleasant proximity to flowering bushes, sunny thickets, and other available bowers, in endless succession, it seems an invasion of territory usually conceded to the magazine illustrators.

The Ainslie Galleries contain water colors by Charles A. Aiken, a score or more of variable impressions of New York and Provincetown. Mr. Aiken invariably works to create fresh, luminous examples of this art, and most often succeeds when depicting the charm of flowering shrubs in sunlight. His studies of rhododendron blossoms are particularly happy.

Arnold Genthe's Photographs

Under the auspices of the Pictorial Photographers of America, a collection of photographs by Arnold Genthe is on exhibition at the Art Center.

The Dalcroze School announces an Educational Demonstration of Dalcroze Eurythmics

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Tickets at Town Hall \$1.50 to 25 cents.

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## GEORGIA FAVORS RUSSIAN TRADERS

**Italian Vessels Receive Hard Treatment at Hands of Batum Authorities**

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6 (Special Correspondence)—The state of chaos which exists in the eastern Mediterranean as a result of the unrest of the last few years, culminating in the panic-

## The Northern Heavens for March Evenings

By EDWARD SKINNER KING

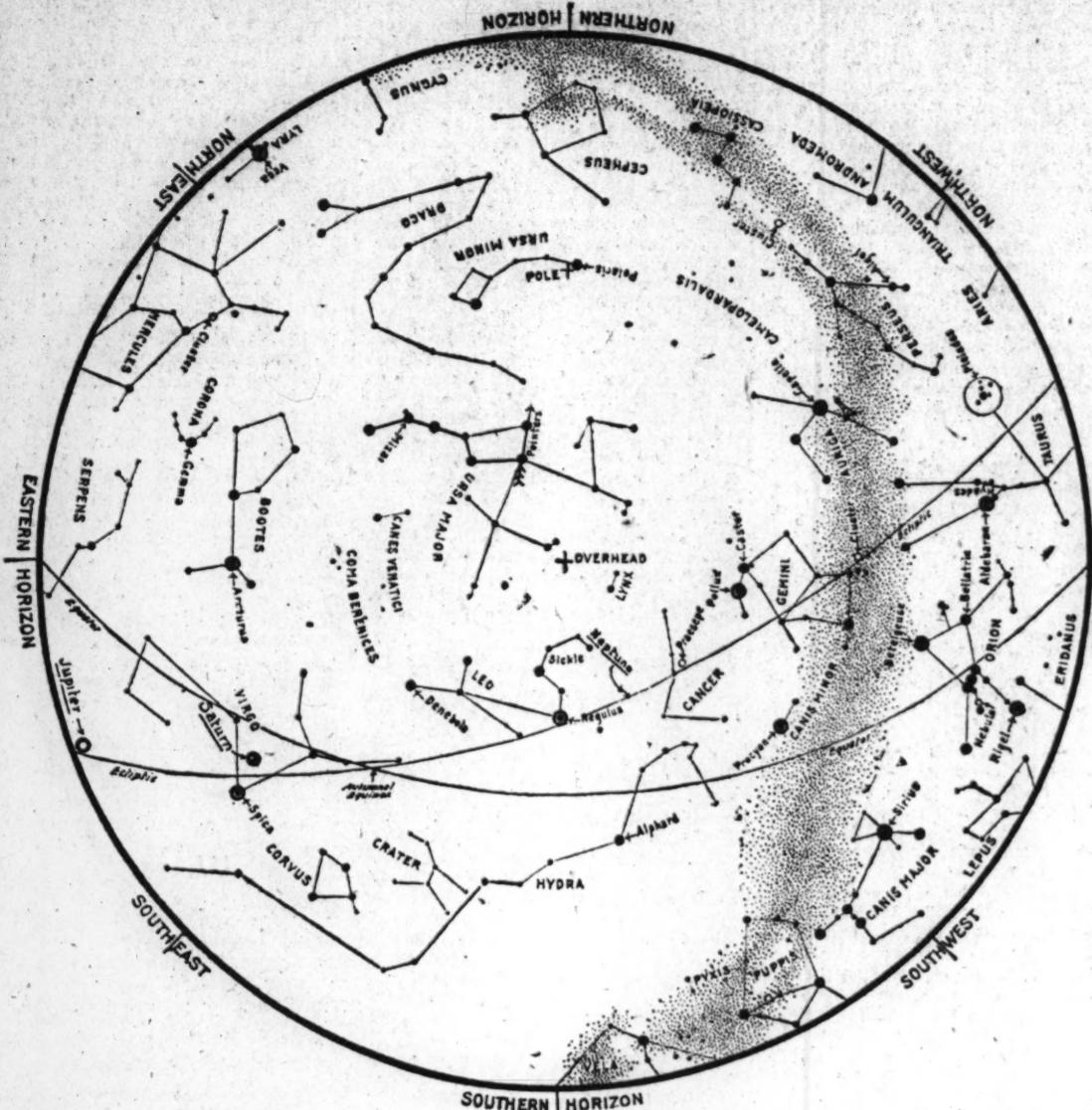
THE annual report of the Mt. Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, Calif., is always an interesting publication. The summary of the work of the last year is, more than ever, a record of exceptional progress, and testifies to the remarkable vigor and productive energy of the whole staff of workers.

So many lines of astronomical and astrophysical research are in opera-

tected by polarizing apparatus specially adapted for discovery of small magnetic fields in promising areas of focussing. The results confirm the previous view that a spot is a vortex, which becomes visible as it cools.

### 20,000 Degrees Centigrade

Active work has been carried on in the laboratories. Furnaces are used which permit temperatures as high as 2000 degrees centigrade to be used



The March Evening Sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on March 8 at 11 p.m., March 23 at 10 p.m., April 7 at 9 p.m. and April 22 at 8 p.m., in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

stricken evacuation of Asia Minor by the Greek armies, was described recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Captain Oran of the Cunard Line on his return from a four months' voyage in command of S. S. Cypris. The Cypris's trip took her as far as Batum on the Black Sea and included Smyrna and Greek ports.

### Soviet Dominates Batum

Batum is in Georgian territory, and although it is far removed in distance from Moscow it is completely under the domination of the Soviet Government. The officials of the Georgian Government, most of them illiterate, remain in office not more than six months, as a rule, and they struck Captain Oran as being as autocratic as their country is lacking in importance. There is no redress either against extortion or arbitrary imposition.

The British have much to complain of, but the Italians much more. The experience of one Italian ship is typical. As a consequence of the refusal of Fascisti in Italy to unload ships from Russia on arrival at Italian ports, the authorities at Batum refused to admit an Italian vessel which sought entry into the harbor. Thereupon she returned to Constantinople. Hearing that a change of attitude on the part of the Georgians was likely, the Italians came back to Batum, but only to find after steaming 1200 miles, that they were still refused admittance. Again the ship sailed away and finally came a third time. Even then she was kept lying off the port for a week while the authorities communicated with Moscow.

### Sailors Must Be Circumspect

The British have not had such treatment meted out to them, but it is no uncommon thing for them to be delayed for days until a berth occupied by a Russian vessel which is not working is made vacant for them.

Sailors going ashore at Batum have to behave with the greatest circumspection if they are not to run the risk of arbitrary treatment at the hands of the powers that be. Nevertheless there is some trade in carpets and manganese, also in logs. Petty officialdom and corruption are rife, and after its experience of Soviet Government the population is giving signs that a change would be welcomed, according to Captain Oran. The British population at Batum is practically nil, but there are several Americans in the vicinity engaged in relief work, but for whose efforts it would have gone hard for thousands of refugee children whose parents and guardians have met unspoken misfortunes at the hands of the Turk.

### 8-HOUR DAY WINS IN WISCONSIN

MADISON, Wis., March 1—The lower house of the Wisconsin Legislature yesterday went on record as favoring a basic eight-hour-day law. The bill limits the day of employees in any manufacturing establishment employing 50 persons or more.

Professor Russell's investigations of dark nebulae, the measurements of Mr. Van Maanen of the rotational motion of spiral nebulae, confirmatory of his previous results, the interferometer measures of star diameters, soon to be advanced by the construction of a new and specially designed instrument, all these are features of the year's progress.

On March 21 at 3:28 p.m. Greenwich time, the sun enters the sign of Aries, and marks the almanac beginning of spring.

## VANCOUVER LIQUOR VIOLATIONS CHARGED

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 8 (Special Correspondence)—Open violations of the Government liquor control law that are going on in British Columbia now were brought to the attention of A. M. Manson, Attorney-General, here this week by Lynn Browns and A. E. Johnson, Vancouver social workers.

They told Mr. Manson and members of the Government that during their investigations in Vancouver they had found bootleggers and illicit drinking places flourishing in many parts of the downtown district of Vancouver. They said they could take cabinet

ministers to dozens of places where liquor could be bought in almost any quantity. The information supplied to the Government will be used in efforts of the Attorney-General's Department to enforce the law.

## Classified Advertisements

Minimum Space for Classified Advertisements, Three Lines

### REAL ESTATE

Heart 1000 ACRES IRRIGATED  
soy, vines & trees; real opportunity  
for investment. Write to P. O. Box 1000,  
F. A. RANNEY, RIVERBANK, STANISLAUS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

### FOR SALE

1000 acres coal land on New York Central.  
Address Box M-29, The Christian Science Moni-  
tor, Boston.

1000 acres—Oklahoma prospective oil  
and mineral land for \$100; terms \$10 down,  
\$10 monthly; first class bank references.  
D. G. WILLIAMS, 6230 Greenwood Ave., Chicago.

For Oklahoma Oil Properties and  
Real Estate Write

J. M. BREKIMAN, Oklahoma

FOR SALE—Oklahoma oil fields better buys, ex-  
clusive space see or address MILLIE L.

HERTZL, 803 Somersett Blvd., Bellflower, Calif.

F. W. CUTTERELL  
REAL ESTATE  
619 Powers Bldg., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—FOR SALE—Lease of  
9-room high class apt., including furnishings;  
7 room pent.; income \$542 per month.  
Schuyler 7644.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Space in Shampoo Parlor,  
JANE RICHMOND, Lincoln Trust Bldg., Broad-  
way and T2nd St., Room 48.

FOR RENT—Part-time in practitioner's office.  
Boston, P.O. 50, The Christian Science Moni-  
tor, Boston.

### ROOMS TO LET

CHICAGO—Private family wishes to share  
their home with quiet, clean, bath, in ex-  
clusive home; excel for couple in practice.  
4418 Delano Blvd., Tel. Atlantic 2767.

CHICAGO—Wanted, woman, emp., to share  
home; plain cook; attractive, permanent home;  
Box N-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Position open for hotel assistant  
steward, thoroughly capable of purchasing ban-  
queting and familiar with and aspiring to clean-  
liness and high-class service. Box 26, The Christian  
Science Monitor, Boston.

VEGETABLE COOK—Experienced "and  
keen" for Sanitarium; Protestant only, and one  
who does not smoke. Write full particulars to  
101 Boylston Street, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

WANTED—Position open for high-class audi-  
tive, attractive, good cook; good home; good  
family; Box 26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Large front room, furn.; suitable  
for boy; single room; res.; Argyle "L" Ex-  
1188 Ansley St., Tel. Edgewater 2556.

CHICAGO—Very desirable room for business  
man; good; quiet;吸引人; permanent; Mrs. F.  
HUNDRE, 140 Rumsey Road, Park Hill, or phone  
Yonkers 6505-R.

NEW YORK CITY, 600 W. 18th St.—Large,  
light, well-furnished room; refined home; ready  
March 2nd. ARBOTT.

NEW YORK CITY, 600 W. 18th St.—Large,  
light, well-furnished room; refined home; ready  
March 2nd. ARBOTT.

### ROOMS AND BOARD

BELMONT, MASS.—Can accommodate elderly  
persons; good cooking. Phone Belmont 568-J.  
287 Belmont St. on Waverly car line.

### BOARD FOR CHILDREN

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.—2 rooms with  
board wanted for 3 adults and 1 child 10 years  
old. Address J. FLOYD MILLER, Old Elmer-  
water Co., Sales Dept.

### BOARD FOR CHILDREN WANTED

DETROIT room and board for child attending  
school; Christian Scientist preferred. The Christian  
Science Monitor, 21 East 40th St., New York City.

### TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LEWIS L. DUNHAM JR.'S  
STUDIO OF BALLOON DANCING  
58 Central Park West, New York City, Apt. 4-N  
Columbus 2587

MABEL VENUS HICKS  
Lecture Recitals from Modern Poetry  
Studio 1010 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

### HAIRDRESSERS

THE MISSES TUCKER  
Formerly with Harper Method  
Beach 63501 Room 1054, Little Bldg.

### HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

COMBINATION TABLE and bed; table top  
30 in. x 48 in.; bed 3 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft. 3 in.  
Telephone Billings 2540, New York City.

### FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

PAIRSY SHAWL  
Splendid condition; reasonable. Box Z-2. The  
Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SALESMAN—married; have held several re-  
sponsible positions as territorial representative  
and sales manager for national mfrs.; offer spe-  
cialty line; selling direct and through dealers;  
good record; good connections; if unable to  
find position here; can go elsewhere; Box 26, The Christian  
Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y.

GOOD TAILOR sad cutter of men's clothes,  
using block patterns. J. H. BRAZEAU, 2122 Portland Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SITUATION AS BUYER of dresses in  
HIGH CLASS SPECIALTY SHOP or De-  
partment store; good record; good connections;  
and—the New York market; interested only  
in the better grade of merchandise. Box  
4-A, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y.

GOVERNESS—Refined, educated young lady  
wishes entire charge of children; able to teach  
home; good record; Box 26, The Christian  
Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

REFINED, middle-aged woman wishes position  
in children's home; exp. in training children  
from 10 to 18 years old; good record; Box 26, The Christian  
Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WOMAN with boy wishes position as house-  
keeper; country preferred. Box Y-10, The Christian  
Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y.

YOUNG WOMAN student; takes children  
morning or afternoon. Box X-9, The Christian  
Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FLORENCE SPENCER  
Clerical and Executive Positions  
2 West 48th St., New York City.

### DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING by the day; alterations; fur-  
remodeled; Brooklyn or Manhattan. Phone  
morning or evenings, Decatur 0382.

### MRS'S REPRESENTATIVES

REPRESENT US in your territory; make extra  
money advertising pencils; complete line  
of only high grade pencils; send us your PENCIL  
CO. 308 Farwell Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

RELIABLE party with office and sales or-  
ganization covering all classes; and its chief aim is the creation of a pub-  
lic thought in favor of prohibition.

THE PEOPLE'S LEAGUE. Against the  
Abuse of Liquors, totaling 22,000 members. This  
society is non-political and non-  
religious, and forms a kind of trait-  
d'union between a great number of  
other prohibition societies. These are  
either of a political or of a religious  
character; their members consist of  
people of the same employment or  
trade; some of young men, others of women.  
The Netherlands Society for the Abolition  
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## ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

Minimum Space for "States and Cities" Advertisements, Five Lines

MICHIGAN	MICHIGAN	NEW YORK	OHIO	OHIO	OHIO
<b>Grand Rapids</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>Lansing</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>Rochester</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>Cleveland</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>Columbus</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>Lakewood</b> <i>(Continued)</i>
<b>Chic Frocks</b> Unusual in Style Dependable Quality Moderate Prices	"The Heart of Lansing" <b>THE MILLS DRY GOODS CO.</b> "The Store of Ideal Service" 108-110 S. Washington Ave.	<b>MEN</b> Will find in our Men's Furnishings Section, located in Aisles A and B, a full line of up-to-the-minute merchandise—all very moderately priced. Our men's silk striped shirts at \$1.85 are particularly desirable.	<b>VIOLINS</b> Fine assortment old Italian, French and New violins, student and professional. \$20 and up. We buy, sell and exchange.	<b>MONEY AT 6%</b> Certificates of Deposit in The Columbian continue to pay 6%.	<b>SAY IT WITH FLORAL SERVICE CO.'S FLOWERS</b> 11000 Detroit Avenue Lakewood 5400
<b>Paul Steketee &amp; Sons</b>	<b>FOOTWEAR</b> Courteous, Efficient Service 50 years' experience <b>SHUBEL CO.</b>	<b>Sibley, Lindsay &amp; Curr Co.</b>	<b>EASTMAN'S VIOLIN SHOP</b> 414 Prospect Avenue Cleveland	<b>6%</b> These make convenient investments, as divided checks are mailed every six months. Minimum amount \$100. Deposited in The Columbian is at least two dollars in gilt-edged Franklin Company bonds.	<b>JOHN W. ASTON PLUMBING AND HEATING</b> 15705 DETROIT AVE. LAKWOOD, O.
<b>Jackson</b>	<b>WEST SIDE FUEL CO.</b> "Quality Coal" 1000 So. Pine Street Bell 1366 Citz. 3266	<b>WALTER R. HESSE SERVE-U-RITE</b> That is what we are here for Groceries and Meats Fresh Vegetables and Fruits Groceries of all kinds 13000 Lorain Ave. Lakwd. 6897	<b>THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING AND LOAN COMPANY</b> Ruggerly Bldg., 22 East Gay Street	<b>WEICHMAN'S</b> PICTURES AND FRAMES 515 Market Street	
<b>WM. BREITMAYER &amp; SONS</b> For Furniture 323 E. Main St.	<b>Expert Accountant</b> Specializing in Income Tax Procedure Corporate Organization	<b>KED. H. GOLDSMITH &amp; ROSENSTOCK CO.</b> INSURANCE "That Protects"	<b>Silver Flash Gasoline</b> High Test Unblended FILLING STATIONS: West Grand St. at west end of bridge. North Hill Street at Columbus Avenue North High St. at Seventh Avenue Oak St. at Parsons Avenue	<b>CITY BLUE PRINTING CO., LTD.</b> ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING SUPPLIES 11 W. Chestnut Street Lakewood 2600	
<b>ARTHUR PICKLES.</b> 126 E. Washington Street Plumbing and Heating BOTH PHONES	<b>Lansing Braffich</b> Reo Motor Car Co., Reo Passenger Cars Speed-Wagons 317 E. Michigan Avenue	<b>HOUSEHOLD ART ROOMS</b> J. W. KENNEDY THORPE, JOSS & COOK, INC. 208 Monroe Avenue, ROCHESTER, N. Y. They have been serving the public and others in regards to Decorating and Furnishings for their homes—Painting, Wall Paper, Fabrics, Nets, Muslins, Cretonnes, Drapery and Upholstery, Special Draperies and Blinds, Furniture Redressed and Upholstered, Draperies, Curtains and Slip Covers Made to Order. TELEPHONE STONE 7075	<b>HIGHLAND HAIR DRESSING SHOPPE</b> Nestle Lenob Permanent Waving 11705 Detroit Ave. Lakewood 4225	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>	
<b>Dry Cleaning and Pressing</b> J. R. ECKSTEIN & SON 819 Greenwood Ave. Phone 1370-M.	<b>North Side Electric Shop</b> ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING FIXTURES AND APPLIANCES 115 East Franklin Avenue Bell 1127-J	<b>FEATURING</b> <b>HUMMING BIRD SILK STOCKINGS</b>	<b>FRAK WHITE</b> Will take subscriptions and deliver Men's and Ladies' Home Journal, published by Curtis Publishing Co. 2025 Evelyn Ave. Lakewood 2604-M	<b>Youngstown</b>	
<b>T. C. PENDLETON</b> Fresh Baked Goods. Fresh Roasted Peanuts. Canned Goods. 200 Frances St., opposite Regent Theatre	<b>E. JANE CONROY</b> Beauty Shop 331 N. Capital Ave. Bell 2221	<b>McCURDY &amp; COMPANY, INC.</b>	<b>THE BADER OIL CO.</b> Cor. W. Madison and Huron Ave. D. O. BADER, Manager Dispensing The Brooks Oil Co.'s Products	<b>Automobiles</b> J. ARTHUR FERRIS CO. CLEVELAND SIX DEALERS Cor. West and Huron Phone: M. 7126, 2600-2602	
<b>Kalamazoo</b>	<b>Saginaw</b>	<b>SPRING WILL SOON BE HERE</b> Time to Insure Your Automobile Would be pleased to talk with you about any Insurance problem.	<b>Haley's Ladies' Shoppe</b> DRY GOODS MILLINERY NOTIONS 14541 Madison Ave. Cor. Bellaire Ave. Lakewood 3002	<b>WEICHMAN'S</b> PICTURES AND FRAMES 515 Market Street	
<b>BEAR IN MIND</b> that we carry a complete line of office supplies. Desks, Note Books, Eversharp Pens and Fountain Pens. We handle one of the finest lines of high grade Social Stationery in the city.	<b>GEORGE DIETRICH</b> Insurance for every need. 528 Granite Building Tel. Stone 1651-1654	<b>THE PERMANENT COAL AND SUPPLY CO.</b> 1940 E. 119th Street	<b>THE C. C. WINANS CO.</b> 75 N. HIGH STREET	<b>CITY BLUE PRINTING CO., LTD.</b> ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING SUPPLIES 11 W. Chestnut Street Lakewood 2600	
<b>DOUBLEDAY BROS. &amp; CO.</b> 223-5 E. Main Street	<b>PROJANSKY CO.</b> Tailors for Gentlemen 248 EAST AVENUE	<b>THE PARIS</b> Cleaners and Dyers SERVICE AND QUALITY 222 W. Main Phone 157	<b>THE PROSPECT COAL CO.</b> 1880 W. 114	<b>NOVELTIES</b>	
<b>KALAMAZOO CITY SAVINGS BANK</b> THREE DEPARTMENTS SAVINGS—COMMERCIAL—SAFE DEPOSIT	<b>CLOTHES WASHER</b> J. M. Holborow, Mgr. Tel. Main 8009	<b>THE UNION</b> HOME OF HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES FOR MEN "Satisfaction or money back."	<b>LIMA</b>	<b>MILLINERY</b>	
Main at Portage Portage at Wash. Ave.	<b>NITTEROUR'S AUTO REPAIR SHOP</b> REAR OF 1821 EAST 15TH STREET Hi Grade Auto Repairing—Parking Yard— Auto Wash— PROSPECT 2081	<b>12 DIFFERENT KINDS</b> of Westinghouse Mada Lamps from which to select. Just the right lamp you should use, for general purposes, decorative effect or general utility.	<b>THE THOMAS GROCERY</b> Sole Distributors of Park & Tifford Goods FRESH MEATS GROCERIES Tel. Main 4947	<b>OSBORNE-NORMAN COMPANY</b>	
1872 Our Golden Jubilee 1922	<b>FENN SERVICE COMPANY</b> COMMERCIAL PRINTING 2120 East 9th Street, CLEVELAND Bell 1948	<b>THE HUGHES-PETERS ELECTRIC CO.</b> 104-106 E. Long St., Cor. 3d "EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL"	<b>MILAN E. TONEFF</b> GROCERIES AND MEATS 688 S. MAIN ST. PHONE MAIN 4821	<b>Always Dependable</b>	
J. R. Jones' Sons and Company Kalamazoo, Mich.	<b>A. M. Albrecht</b> FLORIST 680 PROSPECT AVENUE Main 680 Central 3105	<b>Marion</b>	<b>DON JOHN</b> 1885 VICTORIAN PIANOS 188 HIGH STREET, WEST LIMA, OHIO	<b>OSBORNE-NORMAN COMPANY</b>	
<b>THE PARIS</b> Cleaners and Dyers SERVICE AND QUALITY 222 W. Main Phone 157	<b>OHIO</b>	<b>BELL PHONE 308 HOME 3208</b>	<b>MILLINERY</b>	<b>Buy your groceries the self-serve way and save.</b>	
<b>GILMORE BROS.</b> Complete stocks of medium and high-grade merchandise. Test them with trial order.	<b>Akron</b>	<b>"Flowers of Quality"</b>	<b>GLOVER &amp; WINTERS CO.</b> LET US SERVE YOU 158-158 West High Street LIMA, OHIO		
<b>THE ORIOLE ROOM</b> 115 So. Burdick Street BUDDESON 400 Delicious Malted Milks and Fountain Drinks Afternoon Tea.	<b>LANG'S</b> M. R. HAAS, Mgr. Fashion Park Clothes 35 So. Main St. Metropolitan Bldg.	<b>The Heiss Company</b> FLORISTS	<b>Marion</b>		
G. R. KINNEY CO., INC. Shoes, Rubbers and Hosiery NOTHINO HIGH PRICED 311-312 N. Burdick St.	<b>Practically New High Grade Furniture and Bugs</b> BEDAKER'S 512 E. Bugbee Ave. Portage 2500	<b>112 South Main Street Dayton, Ohio</b>	<b>Ready with Large and Varied Display</b> <b>NEW SPRING MERCHANDISE</b> In Every Department <b>THE FRANK BROM. CO.</b>		
YOU GET A top-notch in quality, and a rock-bottom in price by trading with <b>HARRIS AND PRATT</b> PHONE No. 9	<b>CINCINNATI</b> CINNICKATI PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHER	<b>THE UNION</b> HOME OF HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES FOR MEN "Satisfaction or money back."	<b>SMART &amp; WADDELL SHOES</b> Good Quality Footwear Featured		
Ask Your Grocer for <b>J. R. TWIN LOAF BREAD</b> . It is one of the best obtainable. THE J. B. BAKING COMPANY Arie Roskam Proprietor 2105 Portage St. Phone 338	<b>THE KERMIN</b> Fourth of Race (Second Floor) DINNER SUPPER Hot Breads & Pastries a Specialty	<b>12 DIFFERENT KINDS</b> of Westinghouse Mada Lamps from which to select. Just the right lamp you should use, for general purposes, decorative effect or general utility.	<b>J. H. RAWLINGS &amp; SON</b> "The Woman's Store" Ready-to-Wear and Millinery MARION, OHIO		
<b>THE CHOCOLATE SHOP</b> Confections, Ice Cream 150 N. BURDICK Phone 454	<b>CLOSSON'S</b> 4th St., W. of Race, Cincinnati THE A. B. CLOSSON JR. CO.	<b>THE HUGHES-PETERS ELECTRIC CO.</b> 104-106 E. Long St., Cor. 3d "EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL"	<b>GEO. K. GERR, TAILORING</b> Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing Over Marion Theater Phone 2706		
<b>HARDWARE</b> Leading Hardware Store Since 1845 THE EDWARDS & CHAMBERLIN HDW. CO.	<b>FRED BACKMEIER</b> Wedding Bouquets FLORIST Floral Work 1510 Vine St. near Nixon. Tel. Avon 229	<b>Marion</b>	<b>THIBAUT &amp; MAUTZ BROS.</b> HARDWARE—PAINTS Everything for the Kitchen		
<b>RIDDLE'S MEAT SHOP</b> Pay cash, carry and save 20% on your Meats 210 W. Main	<b>ARMSTRONG STATIONERY CO.</b> Printers and Stationers 419 MAIN STREET	<b>THE FENTON CLEANING CO.</b> 108 S. LUDLOW STREET Keith's Theater Bldg. Dayton, Ohio	<b>GEORGE KERR, TAILORING</b> Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing Over Marion Theater Phone 2706		
<b>FURNITURE, LAMPS AND NOVELTIES</b> E. L. YAPLE 417 West Main	<b>Real Estate Investments</b>	<b>THE FENTON CLEANING CO.</b> 108 S. LUDLOW STREET Keith's Theater Bldg. Dayton, Ohio	<b>THIBAUT &amp; MAUTZ BROS.</b> HARDWARE—PAINTS Everything for the Kitchen		
<b>Lansing</b>	<b>PHILIP JOHNSTON</b> 621 Franklin Avenue Telephone Main 2881	<b>THE W. C. MOORE CO.</b> Furniture, Rugs, Draperies, Lighting Fixtures	<b>Springfield</b>		
<b>NORTON HARDWARE CO.</b> 212 S. Washington Ave. "MIRRO" ALUMINUM WARE All Kinds of Peninsular Paints and Finishes	<b>Real Estate Investments</b>	<b>DORIS CREAMERY</b> BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE MILK AND CREAM 11814 and 15020 Detroit Ave. Lakewood 7227	<b>T. B. REAM &amp; SONS</b> Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables, Meats, 225 Chestnut Ave. Both phones: Bell 480 and 4517; Home 480.		
<b>THE MAPES COMPANY</b> Men's and Boys' Wear "Ask any man in town." Established 1900	<b>STANLEY &amp; MILLER</b> Antiques 805 Main Street. Buffalo, N. Y.	<b>THE W. C. MOORE CO.</b> Furniture, Rugs, Draperies, Lighting Fixtures	<b>C. S. KIRBY, A.I.A.</b> Registered Architect Baker Building		
<b>DANCER-BROGAN CO.</b> "Lansing's Leading Store". WEARING APPAREL for Women, Misses, Children PIECE GOODS. DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS.	<b>H. I. STILLER &amp; COMPANY</b> Plumbing and Heating Contractors 2808 Euclid Ave. Prospect 3042	<b>THE W. C. MOORE CO.</b> Furniture, Rugs, Draperies, Lighting Fixtures	<b>CHARLES F. STEINER</b> TAILOR Commerce Building		
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# EDUCATIONAL

## Textbooks That Are Books

**W**E WHO are concerned with the problems of education often complain that many of the young persons under our charge either passively resist our best efforts or fail to take the right kind of interest in their studies. Of course we are all familiar with the various explanations of this resistance and indifference; youth has always been heedless; youth has one extra-curriculum activities absorb too much time; another culture for its own sake is a "practical" education; a third. Any teacher can think of other reasons equally plausible. Undoubtedly the facts are many and complex and no one explanation or many explanations, will adequately account for the shortcomings of our results in comparison with our aims. I wish, however, to offer one more explanation which is not usually advanced or even considered. At best, my theory concerns only a contributing factor—it is not a statement of a complete cause. But I firmly believe that the unattractive format of most of our textbooks discourages interest in books, and as a corollary, makes study seem a dull process.

One of the cornerstones of education is the inculcation of a love of books. I hold this true when the student pursues technical subjects such as chemistry or civil engineering no less than when his courses are in the so-called "humanities." But, for the sake of argument, let us assume that a book about a technical subject has to be a forbidding looking arrangement of material. There can be no excuse, on the other hand, for textbooks of literature, the languages, and history appearing otherwise than as books that invite reading.

### Often Approached Through a Maze

Often the approach to an author's text is through a maze of apparatus—introductions, "backgrounds," comment, and so on, with the text itself marred by numbered paragraphs, numbered lines, and sprinkled references to notes, the whole followed by appendices and tabulations of this and that—with the result that it takes a rare enthusiast to regard reading such a book as enjoyable. Of course, a teacher may object that all this apparatus is necessary to enable the student adequately to understand the text. My reply is that the apparatus should be for the exclusive use of the teacher, if he needs it, and the text for the student. Therefore the teacher and the student require two different textbooks. Let the student read unhampered, on the assumption that he will find interest in what he reads, and let the teacher supply in class the needed background. This will mean that the teacher, instead of conducting a recitation on the basis of question and answer founded on notes and introductions, will proceed through discussion of the author's ideas and through explanations to add what is necessary. I do not mean to imply that good teachers do not already do this, but I do think that some of us have lost sight of the discouraging appearance of many of our books.

I know, for example, that in my own courses the most difficult preliminary problem is to find books that look like books, instead of like intricate pieces of ingenious machinery. Cover, title page and the type are all important factors. Cheap green or red cloth bindings are not inspiring, nor is cheap glazed paper with badly printed illustrations. When I bring to class to show students early editions in their old, half-bindings, with copper plate engravings, many crowd about the desks at the end of the hour to look at a real book. The author ceases to be a textbook and turns out to possess human interest.

### Class Respects Beautiful Books

Naturally, we are not able to furnish first editions for our students to use as texts, but we do not need to reproduce them in a form which totally ignores beauty. Once in a while, for example, I have found a book to use as a text that had character and quality as a specimen of printing. Almost without exception, the class has treated such a book with respect. Names and class numerals were not scribbled all over the edges of the pages, nor the binding adorned with pencilings. Instead, the binding was generally covered with heavy paper to preserve it, without any suggestion on the part of the teacher, and, best sign of all, few of these copies ultimately found their way to the second-hand bookshop. In other words, I believe that we should whenever possible, select for our classes books which are worthy of a permanent place in a library. Certainly the average specimen of textbook does not meet this requirement.

Such books would be too costly? I do not believe it. A well-designed type costs no more to print from than a bad one. There are materials for covers which are artistic and inexpensive. There is no need to mar a page by numbered lines and paragraphs. Even respectable papers may be had at a small extra cost. And the present prices of textbooks already are at a point that should enable any publisher to print a real book. All that is necessary is a little forethought—perhaps assigning a technical expert in a publishing house to take the same care with textbooks as our best publishers now expend on their regular output.

Perhaps there are some who will

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Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, President of Amherst College

## Amherst College, Its President and a New College Liberalism

[This is the first of two articles on Amherst College. The second will appear in an early issue.]

Amherst, Mass.

Special Correspondence

**A**MHERST COLLEGE, beginning

its second century, is embarking

upon a new liberalism. Or, in

view of the noble tradition of

Amherst as a liberal college, it is

more exact to say that Amherst is

giving to the term liberal a new

meaning. Amherst is grafting a

new ideal on to an old tradition.

This new liberalism is the essence

of the new proposal, proposed by

the State to local authorities just before Christmas, is being taken up on

a satisfactory scale.

Briefly, the proposal, which differs

on the financial side from the original

post-armistice experiment, is that in

areas where unemployment is abnor-

mal the State is prepared to defray

75 per cent of the expenses of a

center, provided that the local autho-

rity will cover the balance.

The centers will be conducted on

the lines established in the original

experiment of 1918-1919. Close co-

operation will be maintained between

the center and the local employment

exchange so that any available work

will be immediately notified to the

instructor-in-charge of the center,

who will then send available candi-

dates from the class-room to the po-

tential employer.

In these circumstances of a fluctu-

ating class, it is of course difficult to

offer a continuous scheme of educa-

tion. Yet, it was found in the previous

experiment that such subjects as

handicrafts, including woodwork for

the local factories, museums, places of

historic interest, and the formation of

small "center" libraries were features

in the post-armistice centers, and they

will probably reappear.

But, whilst in 1918 it was possible to

enforce attendance on juveniles of

15 to 18 years by the refusal to pay

unemployment insurance benefit ex-

cept at the center, today, there exist

only a small proportion of unemployed

juveniles from 15 to 18 by whom such

benefit may be claimed. Hence, aten-

dance at the centers will for the most

part be voluntary and will depend

mainly upon public opinion and the

co-operation of such voluntary

bodies as boys' and girls' clubs, social

settlements and so on.

Judging from the attractiveness of

the classes in the post-armistice pe-

riod, there is every reason to con-

clude that these new centers will be

thronged by workless juveniles who

in many cases are athirst for knowl-

edge provided that it is not of the

brand of "cold dried pickled infor-

mation."

CAMP

for an examination of human relationships and the structure of human society. Not that Amherst has any monopoly on liberal studies, but at Amherst the dominating purpose, the thread that runs through the course, is this searching for a basis for life.

On page 77 of the Amherst College catalogue for 1922-23 the introductory courses in economics are described. One reads this description of Course I, the Economic Order: A study of "Why all of us, taken together, are as well off as we are, and why some of us are much better off, and others much worse off than the average."

Now that, one would say, is certainly what one would study in an introductory course in economics. But where, outside an Amherst College catalogue, would one find so simple, so unaffected, and yet, what is adequate a statement of it?

The method of describing Economics I is a manifestation of this new emphasis on the liberal in the liberal college. The new school in the faculty—and there is a new school, led by President Meiklejohn, which the student body recognize and discuss as freely as they would a school of fifteenth century art—differs from the older school both in method and spirit. They are keeping the essential things uppermost.

### No Department Heads

There are no longer department heads at Amherst; just groups of teachers and students. And the barriers between teachers and students have been dissolved in a common interest. A teacher is counselor, tutor and guide, one who starts something, sets the group working over an idea. The old hero-worship of the teacher has pretty thoroughly died out, or one might say more correctly the faculty has killed it. They have destroyed for all time at Amherst any illusions about "the teacher who walked in shrouded dignity and spoke with lofty emotion" as the president of the student council aptly phrased it. President Meiklejohn asserts that the task of the teacher is not to mold men like himself, but to introduce his students to the minds and the experience of the ages, to stimulate their reading and thinking, to set them getting at the reason for things. Perhaps it is because the president's forte is philosophy that he builds so strongly on reasons for things.

"He tries to get a rise out of us," said a sophomore of another Amherst professor of philosophy. "To get a 'rise' out of the student seems to be the end of much of Amherst's method of instruction, the theory being that unless the 'rise' can somehow be induced there is very little value in the instruction.

For 10 years President Meiklejohn has been bent on "getting a rise" out of Amherst. Today more than at any time since he took up the leadership of the college, Amherst is substantially with him in its intensity of interest in the task he has set it to accomplish the full actuality of being a liberal college. The president has felt that the problem of the college is the problem of securing a community of interest, a central thread in a unified curriculum. And that to a considerable extent has been achieved at Amherst.

L. M. L.

A Pervading Interrogation Point

The story is told of a Cornell professor who was interrupted in his first lecture at graduate school by a voice from the back of the hall: "You say that is a universal law, but what right have we to assume the answer before we have analyzed the question?" The professor smilingly remarked that he was "not yet acquainted with the members of the class, but would say in reply to the gentleman from Amherst."

This ever-present interrogation, this being from Missouri on all questions, is said to be typical of the Amherst of tradition as well as of the modern Amherst. An alumnus of a generation ago declares that in his time the Amherst graduate who enrolled in a certain older New England theological school generally left after the first year because his frequent questioning so embarrassed the theological faculty that he felt persona non grata in the classroom.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Poetry Undefinable and Unmistakable

Poetry has never been defined to the satisfaction of anyone except the definers, and after three thousand years of effort to imprison its volatile essence within the limits of a phrase we are coming to realize that it never will be defined. If one strings together all the famous definitions—"the best words in the best order," "rhythmic creation of beauty," "the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge," "the light of the ideal shining through the actual"—does he surprise the thing itself at the end of them? Something always escapes the cunning verbal nets we can weave to snare these wildling wings, and that something is poetry itself. Perhaps we have been too much concerned with what has seemed the body of a thing which is after all immaterial. For poetry is not a succession of black marks on white paper; it is not a rhythmic succession of sounds; it is not even any pattern of concrete images. Or rather it is each and all of these, but more—far more. Poetry is an experience, like affection, and is intelligible only to those who have felt it.

Better than the study of any number of definitions for one who wishes to press as close to the secret of poetry as analysis can go would be an effort to put into prose all that we still hold of the meaning, power, beauty, of some real poems. Let him drive prose to its uttermost limits, and then, where prose leaves off he may say that poetry begins. He should choose for this experiment, not a piece of didactic verse which is near to prose already, but some such strain of unadulterated magic as Mr. Walter de la Mare's "Listeners." Let us see how a prose rendering of that poem might go:

A man stood knocking at a moonlit door—at the heavy and brass-bound door of a lonely house deep hidden in tangled woodland. A great moon was laboring low over the forest behind him, silverying the rounded tops of oak and beech and casting delicate leaf-shadows to waver on the door before him where his own shadow lay also. In the dimness near at hand his horse moved quietly under majestic trees.

(This was a thousand years ago and ten thousand miles away for most, but for a few that Traveller stands knocking at the moonlit door even now, in the everlasting present of all beautiful things that cannot ever fade or pass away.)

A Traveller stood knocking at a moonlit door, and at the sound of his knocking a bird flew up from the tree above his head and was lost at once in the shadows. Then silence—the deep expectant silence of a million breathless trees. Far off a little leavy whisper ceased suddenly.

And the Traveller knocked again upon the moonlit door and cried, "Is there anybody there?"

The call rang faint and far in that still place, but no one answered the call. Through the corridors and halls

of that lonely house the clamor of his knocking rang faintly and far away, yet no one descended to the moonlit door.

But no house that has once sheltered human lives can ever be really empty again, and this house had been long-acquainted with men and women and with many children. The wood and stone of which that house had been made would be something more now, forever, than merely wood and stone. It was filled with memories of human faces, of gentle deeds, of voices grave and gay, and it knew all that

railment. That's where my mail has reached me.

Several packages there are bearing the stamps of many countries. First there's one with an English stamp, addressed in long old-fashioned handwriting, which I must open to learn that my mother yearns for my return. "England is so upset" she says. Then the faint and delicate perfume of wood violets makes me center on a squarish envelope of palest mauve with another English postmark. The firm yet rapid hand of English girlhood tells me this is an old friend: she's engaged now! and she hopes I like the West.

Then my eyes fall upon postcard

## The Statue by the Sea

Beside the windswept orchard-close I stand.  
Here, where the road divides; on either hand  
Stretch seaward miles on miles of sullen sand.

Here is cool shadow, and a grassy seat;  
And all the while, the fountain at my feet  
Pours forth its chilly waters, pure and sweet.

—Anonte, 4th Century B. C. Translation from the Greek by A. C. Benson, in "The Reed of Pan."

pressed and conveying the sweetest messages. The "Letters" were characterized by a polish and charm which is rarely found in modern writings, and yet of that book one might almost say, with Wordsworth:

"Often have I sighed to measure  
By myself a lovely pleasure:  
Sighed to think I read a book  
Only read perhaps by me."

The author of that little volume will never be included in any selected number of "best writers": his book will never be among the "Hundred Best Books" of any nation, or period, unless, perchance, an authority should one day arise and lift it out of the

## Opportunity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOSE who are not wholly satisfied with the measure of progress which they have attained, and are inclined to think they may have had less opportunity than their neighbors, will find it helpful to consider the true meaning of opportunity. In order to get at the truth about it, it will facilitate the search if some of the mistaken notions are first pointed out. One of the most misleading misconception about opportunity is that it affords the individual a chance to gain wealth, position, or some advantage for himself. This is the popular thought about it. The selfish element in human consciousness accepts this perverted view, and does so greedily, without stopping to look for a higher and broader concept.

That the opportunity of progressing appears to the individual but once is a discouraging form of erroneous suggestion, which would stifle one's efforts, and cause him to go on sleepily and inactively, awaiting his one chance. It is gratifying to note that this notion, often based upon superstitious belief, is gradually giving way. We do not hear it expressed so frequently nowadays, because it is being superseded by the belief that opportunities often arise. This is less discouraging, but still far from the scientific fact: as is also the notion that one makes his own opportunities. This latter appears to be of more recent origin, and is an offshoot of the effort to develop the human will, whose advocates prescribe its use for the purpose of "forcing" results which may be unnecessary, if not detrimental.

Turning away from self, and looking for the highest possible concept of opportunity, we find that it is God-bestowed, and therefore is not intermittent but constant. What God provides is ever available, and one needs but to know how to accept it. Man has nothing to do with its making; he has only to make use of it. In Revelation we read, "Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me." This promise has no limitations of time or frequency about it. It says: "I stand,"—not occasionally, not at a certain time and only for a certain individual; but for all time, and equally for all men. "I stand."

What mankind must do is to "open the door" and let in the Christidea, which imbues with the motive and desire to be of useful service to others, rather than to gain wealth, position, or material advantage for one's self alone. The opportunity to do good is thus always available, the only condition for seizing it being to "hear my voice, and open the door." It has not to be waited for. We do not need to make it. It is here now, ready

## "Lilac Thatch" in Autumn

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"In the Shad Season," From the Painting by John F. Folinsbee

a house can know. Surely these many memories would be yearning now to speak, to give some better answer than silence and a moonlit door.

Not one of all the host of listening memories crowded together in the slanting moonbeam just within that door made the slightest sign or stir. Very intently they listened, but they moved not at all, nor spoke.

Yet the Traveller deeply knew somehow, and felt, that he was heard, that he was speaking at least to an irrevocable past which had been both lovely and once again that he would be understood when he spoke upon that moonlit door for the last time and lifted his head and cried aloud: "Tell me I came, and one answered, that I kept my word."

Stillness, then, within and without.

Stillness so taut and tense that those thronging listeners heard, presently, the sound of the Traveller's foot thrust into the stirrup, then the long diminishing ends of iron horse-shoes moving over stones, and finally the soft stir of the silences as they stole smoothly back into their places when the beat of the plunging hoofs had ceased. Then stillness again. Stillness and a moonlit door.

So much for prose, and what it is able to do with such a subject. Here is all that the poem contains in the way of subject matter, images, situation and thought. How little it is anyone can see at a glance. Nothing whatever is distinctly said, no meaning is clearly conveyed. Now it is the chief business of prose to convey clear thought, and we have striven here to force it into a service for which it was not made. Anyone who compares this prose version with the original will see how far short it falls. The poem itself, by dexterously woven rhythms and patterned speech draws a magic bow across the strings of mystery and sets them vibrating for years in the chambers of remembrance. We forget the notes that are actually sounded and the poem comes to be at last for us a music wholly composed of overtones.

Whatever else it may or may not do, this little experiment demonstrates clearly enough the far-reaching results of Mr. Edwin Arlington Robinson's words: "Poetry is a language that weels us, through a more or less emotional reaction, something that cannot be said. And it seems to me that poetry has two characteristics. One is that it is after all undefinable. The other is that it is eventually unmistakable."

A distinctive foreign-looking envelope with an Italian stamp makes me think. O, this is still another warrior who has wandered from home. Bodkin says he's launching out in business in Italy; tells of Italy's many troubles, and charms—sparkling, flashing eyes; mountains; and lazy villages basking in the sunlight; and the color and atmosphere of this scene are of a high degree of truthfulness bringing out all the sharp characteristics of time and place.

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That ends the contents of my mail bag.

## Heavenly Planting

Suffer me not in any want

To seek refreshment from a plant

That thou didst not set; since all must be

Plucked up, whose growth is not from

Thee.

Tis not the garden and the bowers,

Nor sense and forms, that give to

Flowers

Their wholeness; but Thy good-

will,

Which truth and pureness purchase

still.

—Henry Vaughan.

The cream of literature does not always rise to the top. Browsing among second-hand book-shops in Paternoster Row, many years ago I picked up a small volume entitled "Letters to My Students." I cannot recall the name of the author, except that he was a reverend doctor and a dean of the Church of England. The volume was one of a small first edition.

It is a worthy person who appeared to know the history of every book of a certain type, published in England in the nineteenth century, informed me that this particular work was one of which it might be said:—

"Learning hath gained most by those books by which their printers have lost."

In that little book were some of the choicest thoughts, beautifully ex-

pressed and conveying the sweetest messages. The "Letters" were characterized by a polish and charm which is rarely found in modern writings, and yet of that book one might almost say, with Wordsworth:

"Often have I sighed to measure

By myself a lovely pleasure:

Sighed to think I read a book

Only read perhaps by me."

The author of that little volume will never be included in any selected number of "best writers": his book will never be among the "Hundred Best Books" of any nation, or period, unless, perchance, an authority should one day arise and lift it out of the

press.

—Charles Lamb.

Like midsummer moths, and honied words like bees,

Gilded and sticky, with a little sting.

—Elinor Wylie, in The Bookman.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON. THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1923

## Editorials

It is a pity that the Carnegie Foundation, before issuing its rather pessimistic report on the character, needs, and failings of the teaching system of today, had not studied the contributions to the literature of education recently published under the title, "The Iron Man." The trustees of the Carnegie Foundation think that they have discovered an "over-emphasis on education," and in particular on higher education, as the sole opening for the youth of the country.

They apprehend as a result of this growing tendency to education, other than vocational, that what we have come to call the "white collar" jobs will attract the youth of the land, to the exclusion of the more arduous labors involved in productive industry. From this situation they draw the rather extraordinary conclusion that the secondary and higher education should be denied to those people who, whether through mental characteristics or personal tastes, seem more inclined to manual labor.

But the author of "The Iron Man" pointed out very convincingly that the rapid development of labor-saving machinery had made most of the branches of manual labor so easy of performance by untrained workmen, and withal relatively so well paid, that a multitude of youths now go straight from the grammar school to the conduct of machinery. They draw therefor wages with which their sires would have supported families in comfort. Being destitute of any sort of intellectual culture, they do not know how to employ the fortune which thus comes to them, and do not progress, either socially or mentally, until the time comes when they step out, and other youths fresh from school take their places.

What is the remedy? Not the limitation of labor-saving machinery, for that will never be accomplished, nor should it be. Not the reduction of the rate of pay for the youths who can run the automatic machine in the factory of Mr. Ford just as well as men of mature years and more education. The cure lies rather in the elimination of the distinction, socially, between the so-called "white collar" jobs and the "blue shirt" jobs. That distinction will only disappear as the personal characteristics of men employed in these two branches of industry are made, so far as possible, equally harmonious with the world's idea of good citizenship, of intelligence, and of amenity to social rule. When the time comes, and it seems to be near at hand, that a man standing over a machine for six hours a day can make as much money as a clerk bending over a ledger for eight or ten, men whose minds have been trained so that their leisure may be both agreeable and profitable to them will come to choose the machine. That is only common sense.

Apparently the argument of the Carnegie Foundation is that those who would make this choice ought to be denied the more advanced education which would fit them to make the best use of the leisure they would possess. Such a denial would merely increase the tendency of men of active minds to go into the more poorly paid positions of clerical activities—precisely the end which the Carnegie Foundation professes to wish to avert.

MUCH of the advice as to methods of promoting permanent prosperity, generally defined as a condition in which Labor is fully employed at living wages, farmers have abundant markets for their crops at fair prices, and industry and commerce find an effective demand for commodities, fails to distinguish between individual and national prosperity. The preachers enjoining thrift and investment of savings are an illustration of well-meaning counsels that are doubtless excellent as applied to individuals, but if universally followed would have results quite contrary to those expected.

Many of the suggested avenues for investment, including the more or less speculative purchase of land or an interest in land-holding companies, fail to distinguish between producing more wealth, and getting a share of wealth produced by others. It is true that, by investing wisely, individuals may become rich. It is manifest that all, or any considerable percentage of the wealth-producers, cannot hope to attain riches by profiting at the expense of those less fortunate. With an annual production of commodities of all kinds but little greater than is required for a fair standard of living, it would seem to be evident that, in the sense that the word is popularly used, it is idle to talk of the possibilities of "riches" for all who will follow the copybook maxims of industry and thrift.

In the truer sense of the word "riches," however, it is possible that all may have an abundance of the things required for the sustenance, comfort, happiness and enlightenment of mankind. Nature has provided inexhaustible resources from which Labor, aided by Capital, and invention that vastly increases human powers, can draw ceaselessly the materials out of which useful things can be fashioned. Increasing desires bring new gratifications, and what in one day are regarded as luxuries for the few, become the necessities for all.

The accumulation of capital forces its owners to seek new fields for its investment, and it can only be profitably employed when engaged in performing some useful service. Real prosperity is not to be attained by hoarding, but by wise spending, that keeps in motion the machinery of industry and trade, and, by creating a demand for additional goods, increases the purchasing power of the multitude of consumers.

## Education and Manual Labor

ALTHOUGH in itself the presidency of the French Senate is not, any more than the vice-presidency of the United States, a position of great power, it is, nevertheless, regarded as a political prize of high value. In addition to the yearly salary of 100,000 francs and a rent-free residence in Petit Luxembourg palace, which is more than the presiding officer of the American Senate gets, it confers on the occupant an official rank next to that of the President of the Republic. Its real attraction, however, for men of ambition lies in the belief that it is one of the best stepping-stones to the head of the state. Both in 1899 and in 1906 the National Assembly chose, in Messrs. Loubet and Fallières, presidents of the Senate as chiefs of the state. In 1913 Raymond Poincaré risked the hostility of Georges Clemenceau and other elderly senators by using his power as Premier to get himself elected President of France. In 1920 the President of the Senate was not an available candidate and to defeat M. Clemenceau the opposition of the Left, organized by Aristide Briand, selected the president of the Chamber of Deputies, Paul Deschanel. When he resigned a few months later, Alexandre Millerand followed Poincaré's example in rising from the premiership to the highest office in the state.

In the meantime the Senate had chosen as its president, Léon Bourgeois, the foremost French protagonist of the League of Nations. Early this year he was re-elected, but his desire to devote his efforts to the cause of the League caused him soon to resign. For the succession a number of candidates appeared, even before the resignation had taken place. Of these, ex-Premier Gaston Doumergue was elected.

The new head of the Senate is not considered an intellectual, or even a political, heavyweight. Coming from the south of France, where before he entered Parliament he was a prosecuting attorney, he is endowed with a never-failing good humor. Often he has been called the man who laughs. Though a member of the Radical Party, which is anti-clerical and anti-militaristic, and of which Joseph Caillaux was before and during the war the leader, he is a close personal friend of Premier Poincaré, a circumstance that explains his election better than his radicalism. As a candidate he was characterized as having "many friends on the Left and few enemies on the Right." His premiership came after that of M. Briand at the end of 1913, and lasted until after the spring elections of 1914. He then declined to form another cabinet as a continued compromise between Poincaré and Caillaux, the real rival leaders. The fact that he has now been supported for the presidency of the Senate by M. Poincaré tends to show that the latter begins to feel the need of cultivating whatever friends he has on the Left. There were a number of more distinguished fellow nationalists he could have backed. In the background the parties are already beginning to prepare positions for the general elections next year. M. Poincaré is still young enough to aspire to another term as President of France when he gets through with the premiership.

THAT is certainly an ambitious undertaking which the American Law Institute has entered upon. At the meeting in Washington recently, when the completion of its organization was announced, it was declared to be the purpose of those composing it to "restate the law." The charter membership roll is said to include the foremost jurists and lawyers of the United States, and it therefore may be presumed, if the task set is a possible one, that those who have enlisted to accomplish it will succeed.

It is true, no doubt, that lawyers throughout the ages have had a large part in shaping legislative enactments, and it has been presumed that lawyers likewise have done as much as others in calling attention to the confusions which are said to exist in the laws, in aiding, as well as preventing, a clear interpretation of the intent of the law, and in contributing, not infrequently, to the law's delays.

But admitting all these things, probably it is not unreasonable that the lawyers should hold themselves out as experts if the call is for those who are able to restate and codify, understandingly, what are admitted to be conflicting and confusing declarations. The maker of a machine should be the one best qualified to rebuild and readjust it. If there is something wrong with the law, the lawyers, if anyone, should know what it is and how to correct it. The matter first to be determined, therefore, if the work is to be undertaken, is the sincerity of those who have enlisted to do the important work. As to their qualifications, even for so great a task, there can be no reasonable doubt. But the significance of the undertaking is greater than may at first appear. It should not be forgotten that there has been built up in the United States a great system of jurisprudence, and that the foundation of this rests upon adjudicated cases which have construed the very laws which it is now proposed to restate and recast.

On the other hand, it has been frequently insisted, with what degree of truth the layman cannot rightly judge, that from the libraries containing these interpretations and constructions of conflicting statutory provisions a resourceful advocate is able to establish any rule of law for which he may contend. Perhaps because of this it has been proposed many times within recent years that there be established, by common consent, what might be termed a legal "dead-line," back of which no search should be made for adjudicated cases.

The inclination is to regard as more or less hazardous any proposal to accomplish, by wholesale methods, as it were, and even by the efforts of admitted experts, the revision and restatement of the law, even if the avowed

purpose is to insure a "better administration of justice." Legislation by commission is a dangerous expedient. The Constitution of the United States and the constitutions of the several states provide defined codes of basic laws. The federal and state courts, established by those constitutions, have construed, from time to time, the statutory enactments passed by legislative bodies similarly provided for. It is a little disappointing to be informed that this work has been poorly done.

COTTON growers of America are to be congratulated upon the success that has attended their efforts to improve their economic condition through the method of co-operative marketing. While it is undoubtedly true that the excellent prices that have been obtained for the last two crops have been due in part to a yield that has been somewhat below the normal of the world demand, yet the co-operative associations have in nearly every instance topped the average selling price of cotton in the world markets. Merchandising has been conducted both efficiently and economically, despite the fact that complete democracy exists in the selection of the boards of directors who govern the affairs of the associations. The farmer members of these associations have benefited not alone from the better prices which their sales managers have been able to obtain by the process of orderly marketing, but they have also gained very considerably by reason of the fact that their cotton is accurately graded before it is sold.

The reports which have been appearing in The Christian Science Monitor concerning the progress that has been made in co-operative marketing of cotton indicate very plainly that the system has come to stay. Already every state in the cotton belt has its marketing association, with the exception of Tennessee and Louisiana, and in both of these the work of organization is already under way. Although the oldest of these associations has yet to reach its second birthday, and the majority of them have only been operating with the 1922 crop, nevertheless combined, these associations will handle approximately 1,000,000 bales, or one-tenth of America's yield of cotton. The value of the cotton that will be sold through co-operative marketing up to the first of June is approximately \$125,000,000.

The instigators of the movement for the co-operative marketing of cotton have had many obstacles to overcome. Ignorance and prejudice among the farmers had to be met with suavity and unimpeachable arguments. Bitter and not always truthful attacks were leveled at them by interests which were apprehensive that the introduction of this new system would imperil their own business, in which they had large capital investments. Bankers had to be satisfied as to the safety of their security before they could be induced to lend money on cotton held co-operatively. It was inevitable that mistakes should be made in launching new enterprises of this sort, and they had the effect of shaking the faith of some of the farmer members, temporarily, at least.

In spite of everything, however, the system of co-operative commodity marketing as applied to cotton has come through thus far with flying colors. It marks an economic step in the handling of farm products that is practically certain to sweep onward, until it is as firmly established in American agriculture as the corporate system is entrenched, after forty years, in American industry.

## American Law Institute Formed

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## Impressions in Constantinople

By V. A. TSANOFF

THE British have started marching their troops up and down Pera Street, Constantinople, with a military band every day.

Do they mean to stay? That is the question everyone in the city is asking.

My window overlooks this street, and I watch interestedly to see how the crowd reacts to the oncoming troops. The big drum announces the arrival of the Tommies when they are still a long way off, for the street is narrow and the drummer slams away gaily, Rap! Rap! Rrrrap! Rrrrap!

As I look I see the small Greek faces beam and their owners rush instantly to all the windows and the sidewalk. The Armenians are not so sure how to take it. The Russians do not care one way or another, and they dominate this international street, with their huge frames, blond locks, blue eyes, and their "good" appearance.

Is there a sinking of hearts, or sullen resistance in the bosom of the Turks? Certainly they never look squarely at passing British troops.

I ask my scholar friend about it: "Are you afraid of them?"

"Mais, non," he says. "Jamais."

There is, however, decidedly no friendship in Turkish eyes toward the British Tommies here now. Yet when they came, after the armistice, they were looked upon by the Turks with confident eyes. The French had a reputation un peu gamin. And they justified it at first. The Italians have gained enormously, as they have in Bulgaria, by their unexceptionable behavior. But the Turks affect to believe that the British have been often cruel.

The band is gone, but I think it time to browse in the town a little and see what impressions I receive. On getting out into the open such a fresh, clean breath of air strikes me from Taxim, that I am drawn toward the top of the hill, and the Megdan, and wander around there.

Fire has destroyed at one time some barrack buildings, and a common big enough for a half-dozen gridirons has been created. On sunny afternoons men race each other on Arab horses here. In winter it is the sole place in the city where you can get a breath of fresh air. On one end are wooden sheds, formerly cantonments, where Russian cheap-meal restaurants are now located. One thinks of Gorky's Na Dne (Night Asylum) characters, in passing by.

Even the after-the-war Constantinople changes.

Till recently, there was teeming life behind this fringe of sheds. Scores, many scores, of lotto boards there were, run by Russian Empire emigrants, oftener from the nimbler races under the scepter of the tsars, but many Great Russians, too, among them.

Taxim is on the Bosphorus. And I want to see the most interesting sight in Constantinople, which is now visible there.

The miniature municipal park charges a small admission fee. This is sufficient to keep it absolutely free from people. In the ticket-booth on the right a keeper is reading the Koran.

Were Boris Park in Sofia to charge admission it could pay interest on some reparations, for half the town goes to it between office hours, and the other half with their families before sunset at sunset.

But Sofia's legs carry far and willingly. The Bulgars have a proverb: "Work in vain, sit not in vain."

Turkish keif is not their ideal.

One sees a slice of the Bosphorus from this deserted park, which is framed by barrack buildings right and left, in one of which British soldiers are mounting a guard. As I look, across the water is Asia.

The Bosphorus is clogged up with men-of-war.

And to my thought come verses written after the armistice of Mudros, when the first ships were expected to arrive here, verses which were circulated in manuscript, and were never printed:

O, enemy, about to pass through this place with your big and proud chest.  
Give a thought to the past.

Think of the Deluge of Faith which poured to the defense of this place.

Think of the scene full of combats.

Fields of resurrection.

Now all is quiet here; do not think it will be a resurrection of men to death.

This place is a sanctuary (kaabe) of heroism; you must respect it.

How can an honest warrior stamp upon such hallowed ground.

With those hundreds of thousands of young men, martyrs, who gave up their lives.

The heart of a whole people is buried in these valleys.

The Bosphorus is clogged up with men-of-war. One starts counting them: one, two, three . . . up to seventeen. But the hill cuts off the view toward Scutari, where the British vessels lie. Seventeen of them, and an army biplane circling above them.

The impressive sight on the Bosphorus is a hospital ship, with a red cross.

The last time the ships were here was in 1878. They could not come through in 1914, and succeeding years.

They required Wilson's fourteen points as a passport.

But they don't need them now, either on the Rhine or on the Maritsa, on the Danube, or on the Straits.

## The Task of Two Peoples

THE main barrier left in the way of a concerted policy between the United States and ourselves has, after long delays, been broken down, says the London Observer. We, and we alone, are the two countries which can together do something to restrain war and rescue peace. Neither country by itself has this power, as the past four years emphatically declare. Together they can exert their influence decisively. American aid is as necessary to win the peace as it was to win the war. In the making of peace, as in the making of war, America has interests and responsibilities identical with our own. The funding agreement links them more closely. It is essential for the two countries and for the world that they should find and act upon a largest common measure of agreement in policy. While they stand aloof or stand separately there is nothing to guarantee Europe's moral or economic recovery from the war. While they look on, their own fortunes are in jeopardy with the rest.

The argument is inescapable. It needs for support no sentimental bias in favor of Anglo-Saxon attachments. It is plain, hard common sense. Neither they nor we have choice or preference in our outlook. We are both caught alike in the entangling logic of the world's condition. As our chief interests are the same, so is our duty. With America and England agreed upon the essentials of a peace policy, all things become possible. In the first place, a return to the rudiments of peace-making, in which Europe is growing daily more rusty, in the second place an advance to more permanent conquests, conciliation, disarmament, which are today as far off as they seemed near in 1918. It lies now, in short, with the two English-speaking nations to determine whether the war was fought to save or destroy their own civilization.

AN EDITORIAL in the Monitor of Feb. 19, entitled "Why Newspapers Disappear," fell short of its whole purpose in that it failed to note the existence in Chicago of a new, but excellent, morning newspaper, the Journal of Commerce. The limitation of its scope which that name would suggest does not appear in its columns, which cover acceptably all the important news of the day. It is emphatically one of those papers to which the Monitor referred thus in that editorial:

In certain cities new morning papers are struggling upward by appealing to the widespread revolt against sensationalism. Handicapped as they are by exclusion from the various monopolistic agencies that make news gathering easy and cheap for their rivals, they find their support in the approval of bodies of intelligent readers. Just as proportion as they differ in tone and purpose from the heralds of crime and scandal with which they compete they will deserve to succeed.

The editor of the Monitor regrets that in commenting on the Chicago field he omitted to record the presence there of one paper of this type.

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THE recent so-called epidemic of smallpox in Great Britain has moved an American medical writer to allude to those opposed to the practice of vaccination as "wild-brained, long-haired, inexperienced, untrained shouters." When you have no case, says a well-known dictum, abuse the plaintiff's attorney. That this belligerent scribe has no case he shows by immediately referring to the smallpox of today as "mild and . . . easily controlled." But if the disease is so insignificant, why all this fuss about it? If the medical men would stop instilling fear by their insidious propaganda, it would do vastly more to put an end to this disorder than all the vaccination in the world.

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